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New-York Daily Times.

THE ARCTIC.

Important Details.

NARRATIVE OF CAPT. LUCE.

Dreadful Scenes on the Wreck.

NOBLE CONDUCT OF THE CAPTAIN.

Heroic Action of a Woman.

THE SURVIVORS IN THE SEA.

NARROW ESCAPE OF CAPT. LUCE.

PROSPECT OF THE SAFETY OF OTHERS.

THRILLING INCIDENTS.

Capt. Luce left Montreal yesterday morning, for New-York. When the train from the North reached Troy, nearly *five thousand* people had collected in the Dépôt at that city to greet him, and it was with great difficulty that he was transferred to the Hudson River Railroad cars, on which the Superintendent had generously set apart a car for his use and that of his friends. He was met at Troy by Mr. S. H. Fearing, his brother-in-law.

Accompanying him were Mr. Geo. F. Allen, of this City, Mr. James Smith, of Natchez, Miss., and Ferdinand Keyn, a young German who was rescued with him.

As soon as Capt. Luce was seated, he was greeted by scores and hundreds of people, who insisted on shaking him by the hand. Several ladies came in with daguerreotypes of their lost friends, to ascertain if he could recognize them, and give them any intelligence of their fate.

At all the stations where he stopped, Capt. L. was greeted with cheers, and when the train reached Yonkers, the place of his residence, he found two long lines of citizens formed, through which he walked, receiving warm congratulations and a hearty welcome.

Mr. Allen came on to New-York, and repaired to his residence in Ninth-street. Messrs. Smith and Keyn were taken to the Astor House, the hospitalities of which were extended to them.

From Capt. Luce our reporter, in the course of conversation, obtained information on a variety of interesting topics, which we present below.

After the collision with the *Vesta*, it will be remembered that a boat was sent from the *Vesta*, which was run over by the *Arctic*. Ferdinand Keyn, the young German who was saved on the piece of the wreck with Captain Luce and Mr. Allen, threw overboard a rope to one of the occupants of the boat, and by this act he was rescued. He proved to be a French fisherman, named Francois Gajoick. Subsequently, when they were floating about on the ocean, in sight of the *Cambria*, and unable to attract attention from their extreme distance, this same fisherman chanced to float near to the *Cambria*, was discovered and picked up. Immediately upon going on board he intimated by signs that there were others on other pieces of wreck in the immediate vicinity, and this led to the rescue of Captain Luce and the others.

It is thus seen that the act of Keyn in throwing a rope to the Frenchman, Gajoick, was the means of preserving the lives, not only of the latter, but of Capt. Luce himself, Mr. Allen, and the few remaining survivors.

The Last of the Passengers in the Arctic.

Some of the most interesting facts that our Reporter obtained from this interview with Capt. Luce, *were the positions occupied by the different parties who were supposed to have been lost when he last saw them.*

When he saw that they must inevitably be lost, and every person on board as keenly appreciating this fact as himself, (Mr. Dorian's boat having cut loose from the raft,) all on board gathered together on the upper deck. The passengers, each in turn, came to Captain Luce, gave him a farewell shake of the hand, and many of the facts connected therewith Captain Luce distinctly remembers.

Mrs. Childs and daughter, of Springfield, Mass., came to him and bade him an affectionate farewell as the ship was going down.

During the time succeeding the discovery that the vessel must inevitably be lost, a young man, named Stewart Holland, an engineer learning under instructions, had been constantly firing a cannon. About ten to fifteen minutes prior to the vessel's sinking, he discovered that further efforts in that direction were useless, and as he fired the gun for the last time, young Dr. Waring approached Captain Luce, and shook him warmly by the hand, and said to him:

"Captain, should you ever live to reach the land, let the world know that here's one man who has done his duty bravely."

"I know it," said Captain Luce, "for I have seen him throughout."

"And a more brave, courageous and self-sacrificing being I never saw," said Captain Luce to our reporter.

Mr. Babcock and his lady, of this City, were on deck, also, up to the last moment. Mrs. Babcock had been lying sick during most of the passage. "I think," said Captain Luce, "that I shook hands with them both."

"I think," added the Captain, "that Mr. McCracken and his sister, Mrs. Scott, were on the upper deck also."

Mr. Allen thought, at the time, that he saw *Mr. Catherwood there*; but, upon being questioned by Capt. Luce last evening, could not call to mind whether he was so or not.

"I think," said Capt. Luce, "that Mr. Comstock went over when the tackle of the small boat broke.

"I do not recollect whether Charley St. John was among the crowd on the upper deck when the vessel went down, or not."

"I saw Capt. Pratt and his lady there, and think that they went down with the rest.

"Mr. Newbold was one of the most efficient among the passengers, and but a short time before the ship went down, was working with all his power to get a spar overboard. He was on the ship to the last.

"I saw Mr. Springer of Cincinnati, on the upper deck, while we were going down.

"About a minute before we went down, I saw Mrs. Collins, with her daughter and son, standing on the deck. The two former, I think, had on life-preservers. Master Collins had taken off his coat and boots.

"Mr. Stone and his family, and Mr. Day and his wife and daughter, were also on the deck and were standing together when the vessel went down.

"Mr. Grant and his wife and son were standing together on the upper deck and were swept off with the rest.

"I spoke to Mr. Guinet and his wife, not two minutes before the vessel sank.

"I saw Mr. Benedict and lady with the others.

"I was speaking with Mrs. Hudson, who was standing, with her child, with the other passengers. She wished that I would allow her to go with me, as she supposed that I was going to take the boat. I told her that I should stand by the vessel to the last.

"I saw the Duc de Grammont make a spring into the bows of Mr. Dorian's (the last) boat; but those near to him *drew him out again*. That was the last that I recollect of seeing him.

A large number of persons got on water-casks; some lashed two together, thinking they were thus secured. But in many instances the lashings became loose, and of course the casks became useless. I saw six different persons climbing up and endeavoring to sustain themselves by two casks. They kept above water for a time, but finally sank.

After the vessel went down, a great majority of those on board, as they rose, got on the raft which had been built. A large number got on small pieces of the wreck, doors and other fragments floating by. These gradually separated, and each one soon lost sight of the other.

When the last boat was upon the deck, Capt. L. succeeded in getting Mrs. Collin's and a number of other ladies into it. But they were forced to leave as we required the boat for service in making the raft. They did so without any apparent reluctance. Capt. L. says in this connection that the ladies after the first fright was over, were as calm as can well be imagined under such circumstances, and seemed perfectly resigned to whatever might be their fate.

The Last of the Passengers in the Water.

"As the waves were engulphing me, I saw, close to me, Mr. and Mrs. Petrie, of Philadelphia.

"Mr. Mahlon Day succeeded in getting on the piece of the wheelhouse on which I was, with others; but, observing that we were already too full, *he betook himself again to a door*, by which he had formerly been sustained.

"Mr. Allen thinks he saw Mr. Edward Sandford on a piece of raft, very soon after the sinking.

Mr. Cahill and lady were alongside of me in the water. After I had succeeded in getting on the piece of the wheel-house, which at that time was lying close to the raft, I reached over and assisted Mr. Cahill from the water on to the raft. He afterward fell off again. Mrs. Cahill called me to try to reach him; but I could not do it without going overboard myself.

"After Mr. Allen and I had got upon the raft, we saw Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Brown, Miss Maria Brown, William B. Brown and his lady, and *some fifty others*, on the main raft; and they were still upon the raft when we last saw them.

Prospects for the Safety of Others.

"I think it is quite possible," said Capt. Luce, "and not at all improbable, that *we will ultimately hear of the safety of others*. At this season, most of the vessels that pass near the spot *are outward bound*; and I see no reason why others may not have been picked up, the same as I and my companions were. After the gale, however, of the Saturday following, I think there was no possible chance for any who were on the pieces of wreck to be saved. *They must have perished*. Those who were *in the boats*, however, would ride out the gale in safety, and might have been picked up days afterwards; and provided the boat was properly managed, by having her head kept to the sea, I do not see why the occupants need suffer materially from the heavy seas.

The Sinking of the Arctic—Death of Captain Luce's Son.

The *Arctic* settled stern foremost. She went over gradually, until the upper deck got level with the water, when the sea swept over us.

"As I went down," said Capt. Luce, "after the sinking of the vessel, I was carried down a great distance, with my son Willie in my arms. I opened my eyes, to see if I could discover light through the water. It was some time before I could do so, and then it seemed a very long time before I reached the surface. When I did so, I could only have held out a few moments. I saw Willie near me, with a life preserver on him, and was just struggling to reach him when a piece of the paddle-box came up with great force and fell upon him, striking him upon the head.

I struggled to get away, and on looking around, I saw that the box was sliding upon the water. A short distance back, poor little Willie was lying dead. During my struggle, I had cut my head badly, which caused it to bleed very profusely, and I was compelled for some time afterwards to wash it frequently, to keep the blood from blinding my eyes. Mr. Allen and I got upon the paddle-box at about the same time. By some it is supposed, from the newspaper accounts, that the piece we were on was the entire paddle-box. This is not so; it was only a part of it, about twelve feet square, and we stood in the concave.

Some eight or ten others got on the same fragment with us. During the time we were there, all the food we had was a small boiled chicken which Mr. Allen had taken from the table before leaving the ship. This was divided among those who were on board. I did not suffer at all from hunger or thirst. After the ships hove in sight I felt some thirst and considerable exhaustion, but so far as the want of food was concerned, I think I could have got along for a long time.

We had a small trunk on the wreck, from the contents of which we supposed it belonged to some female nurse. As late as the early part of the last night there were six of us remaining, of whom three fell down from exhaustion and were washed off by the sea. Young Keyn, the German boy who was with us, suffered intensely. He happened to have some biscuit with him which had become soaked with the salt water, and eating these only increased his thirst, and to make matters still worse, he drank some of the sea water. His sufferings were beyond all description. Twice he jumped overboard, saying he would rather die than suffer as he was doing; and each time we pulled him back on the wreck. At one time he cut open a vein in his arm and sucked his blood. The last time he jumped over was about fifteen minutes before we discovered the *Cambria*.

At daybreak we discovered to the northward of us a sail steering directly toward us. At length she changed her course and steered away. About fifteen minutes after Keyn was rescued from self-destruction a second time, Mr. Allen discovered a sail standing for us. She was about seven miles off. She was seen through an arch which seemed to form in the fog, and gave us a clear view through it directly in the line of the ship. She continued standing toward us, but after a while changed her course. Upon this our spirits again drooped. It was during the time that she was thus manœuvring that she picked up the Frenchman, who had belonged to the *Vesta*, and he immediately informed the officers of the *Cambria*—which proved to be her name—that there were probably other survivors in the vicinity, upon which Capt. Russell went aloft with his spy-glass, and discovered us. He stood towards us, took us first on board, then Mr. Smith, then a piece of wreck containing three firemen, and another with two others.

Mr. Dorian's Conduct.

After I found that Mr. Dorian was the only officer, and indeed the only man belonging to the sailing department in the ship, and when everything had been done that could be done to keep the ship from sinking, he went vigorously to work to assist me in making a raft and getting spars over for that purpose. He was constantly cheering on those around him, telling them to keep cool and help him, and he would give them a raft that would hold them all. He did his utmost to accomplish it. *He behaved most manfully throughout.*

After I had got on the paddle-box I hailed to Dorian, who was in the boat and within sight, to come to us, though I do not know whether he heard me or not. Had all within the boat felt disposed, they could, by paddling with their hands have reached us, but without the aid of all with him Mr. Dorian could have effected nothing.

Mr. Baalham, the Second Officer.

I instructed Mr. Baalham to get a boat down, to put a compass into her, and have her ready to receive passengers. He did so, when again the firemen and others sprang over the bulwarks, falling one on top of the other into the boat. And, seeing that this was likely to be continued, I ordered him to drop out of the way and follow us under the stern of the ship. To my surprise, however, it was not five minutes before he was out of sight, and with not more than one-half of the persons on board which his boat was capable of carrying.

Mr. Baalham asked me if he should put my little boy in the boat. I said—"No; I should not allow it until other people were provided for—that *he must take his chance with me.*"

The Capacity of the Boats and Pumps.

Captain Luce informed our Reporter that *the smallest boat*, which left the ship with the Engineer, *was capable of carrying safely more persons than the largest boat took away*; and that the boats on board were large enough to have carried *three hundred persons safely*.

Each one of the bilge injections threw out a column of water as large as a barrel constantly. Each one of the four steam pumps threw a column of water six inches in diameter, with tremendous force; and the four deck pumps worked by hand would discharge a column of water of the same diameter. In spite of all this the ship sunk rapidly.

Miscellaneous.

While Capt. Luce was preparing one of the boats for the reception of the company with Mr. Gilbert, he found two firemen seated in it. He ordered them out; one of them replied that *his* life was as good as that of any one on board. Capt. L. raised a carpenter's mallet and threatened him with death if he did not instantly obey. Upon that he drew a knife;—he did not use it, however, but sullenly left the boat.

As regards Mr. Gourlie, Capt. Luce thinks that by the time the engines had stopped working the *Arctic* must have gone fully *fifteen* miles from the point where he last saw him, and told him they could not wait for him.

One of the passengers saved on the wreck with Capt. Luce and Mr. Allen was an intelligent young German, 20 years old, named Ferdinand Keyn. He is a native of Sondershausen, Germany. He was a passenger in company with Capt. Christiansen, who had a ship lying at Baltimore. Young Keyn had had some five years' experience on the sea, and was about to become second mate of Capt. C.'s vessel. Mr. K. states that when he sank he sank to a considerable depth, and on coming up seized a door that was floating by. He subsequently left this and seized a chest, but this going down he made a successful effort to reach the paddle-box.

On this box he says he found Mr. Ireland, Captain Luce, a young Frenchman, whose name we did not know, Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of the steward, with her two children, and several others.

Mr. Keyn has obtained a strong hold on the affections of all he has met. Captain Luce speaks in the highest terms of his gentlemanly bearing and kind deportment. Mr. Allen, his fellow sufferer has decided to take him into his employment at the Novelty Works. At Quebec, $65 was subscribed for him, and on the cars other sums were generously contributed.

"On the boat *which was launched and left* apparently under the charge of the butcher, were some four or five ladies; one of whom, I distinctly recollect, was Miss Smith. She had succeeded in getting into the boat with my assistance; and she supposed that she would be immediately followed by her father. When she saw that he was not in the boat, she insisted upon getting out of it, and became almost frantic as the butcher cut the painter. There were some 18 or 20 persons, I think, in the boat at the time. This was one of the largest boats on the vessel, and was suspended over the port-guard.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF A WOMAN.

"About half an hour before the vessel sank," said Capt. Luce, "I went below. Upon looking around I discovered the Stewardess of the vessel, Anna Downer, who was the only person below, *working at the pumps* with all the power she could command. I told her to come up; that she was only exhausting herself; that it was as useless for her to attempt to pump out the ship as it would be to attempt to pump out the ocean. 'Captain,' said she, '*I'm willing to pump as long as I can work my arms.*' I told her again that she had better come up with the others. She asked me if I would not take her into the boat with me? I replied to her that I was not going to get into the boat; but that when the ship sank, I expected to be in the sea."

A FAITHFUL SERVANT.

"I had a man in my employ," said Captain Luce to our Reporter, "who was one of the most faithful fellows I ever saw. During the whole of the scene following the collision, he was in constant attendance upon every one, and particularly to my child. It was through his efforts that many of the ladies were supplied with life-preservers; and when, at last, the ship was rapidly sinking, he ran to me and asked me if I had a life-preserver. I said I had not. Upon giving him this answer, he insisted that I should take the one he had. I told him that he would need it: that he had better keep it himself."

Our reporter acknowledges his obligations due to Mr. Birdsall, Conductor of the Hudson River Railroad; Mr. Dorlan, of the Mansion House, Troy; Mr. J. Warren Coleman, of the Montreal House, who accompanied Capt. Luce to this City; to Mr. S. N. Fearing, for affording him facilities in his efforts to obtain the intelligence contained above.

MR. SMITH'S NARRATIVE.

Interesting Personal Narrative of Mr. Smith of Mississippi.

I was a passenger on the *Arctic*. We had been out from Liverpool seven days, and were in about longitude 52°, and somewhere about fifty or sixty miles off Cape Race, on the coast of Newfoundland, when the dreadful occurrence took place on Wednesday, the 27th Sept.

During the day, up to the time of the accident the weather had been quite foggy, and I was somewhat astonished and alarmed several times when on deck, seeing the weather so thick, that I fancied not more than three or four of the ship's lengths ahead could be seen, and she going on at full speed, without any alarm bell, steam whistle or other signal being sounded at intervals, in some such manner as I had been accustomed to in a fog on other vessels. At about 15 minutes after the meridian, eight bells had been struck, and while sitting in my state-room in the forward cabin, the earnest cry of a *voice on deck*, (who I at the moment took to be the man on the look-out,) to "Stop her," "Stop her;" "A steamer ahead," was heard with alarm by myself and all others in the cabin, at the same time the man giving the alarm could be heard running off towards the engine room. I stepped out of my state-room, and while endeavoring, with Mr. Cook, my room mate, to calm the excitement among the ladies in the cabin, and before the man giving the alarm on deck had reached the engine room, we were made aware of the concussion by a somewhat slight jar to our ship, accompanied by a crashing noise against the starboard bow. It was a moment of awe and suspense, but I think we all seemed to satisfy ourselves that the shock was slight, and that as we were on so large and strong a vessel, no serious damage had happened, or could well happen to such a ship, in an occurrence of such a nature. With such a reliance on my own mind, at any rate I was very quickly on deck, and in detached accounts from other passengers, learned that a screw steamer, with all sail set, had struck us on the starboard bow, and glancing aft our starboard wheel and wheel-house, struck her again, and she passed off astern of us out of sight, immediately, in a thick fog. I saw on the first glance at our bulwarks that all was right *with us*, but instantly began to get alarmed from our careening over on the side we had been struck, as well as from the call for the passengers to keep on the port side. I understood, also, at this time, that one of our boats had been cleared away and lowered with our first officer and six of the men, to render assistance to the other vessel, and that our ship was making round in search of her also. I saw Capt. Luce on the paddle-box, giving orders in one way and another, and most of the officers and men running here and there on the deck, getting into an evident state of alarm, without seeming to know what was to be done, or applying their energies to any one thing in particular, except in getting the anchors and other heavy articles over on to the port side of the ship. I looked over the starboard bow and saw several large breaks in the side of our ship from eight to twelve or fourteen feet abaft the cutwater, and I was convinced that in the ten or fifteen minutes time our wheels were further submerged in the water than usual. Our ship seemed to right herself somewhat after getting the deck weight upon the larboard, but it was too evident that Captain Luce himself, as well as all hands, were becoming aware of our danger, and from the tremendous volume of water being thrown out from our steam pumps, I was convinced we were making water at a fearful rate. Then came in full view before us the other vessel, presenting a most heart-rending spectacle; the whole of her bow for at least 10 feet abaft her cutwater was literally crushed away, leaving to all appearance an open entrance for the sea; and how she had remained above water for so many minutes seemed a mystery. Her decks were covered with people, and all her sails on all three of her masts were set. We merely passed her again, and she was in less than a minute hid in the fog, but scarcely out of sight, when we heard arise from her deck a loud and general wail of mourning and lamentation that told us of their burial *en masse*. I should think there were at least 200 souls on the deck of that ship. It was just previous to, or at the same time that we thus came in sight of and passed her that our wheels went over two or three separate individuals in the water, as well as a boat and crew who had evidently left the other ship for safety on ours. One man only we picked up, an old weather beaten French fisherman, who, having leaped from the small boat before she went under our wheel, caught a rope hanging from our ship, and was finally pulled on board of us, and from whom we learned something of the other vessel. Captain Luce had by the time of our coming in sight of the *Vesta*, become so convinced of our own critical situation, that our only or best chance was to keep under headway as fast as possible towards the land. A deep seated thoughtful look of despair began to settle upon every countenance—no excitement, but ladies and children began to collect on deck with *anxious and inquiring looks, receiving no hope or consolation*, wife and husband, father and daughter, brother and sister, would weep in each other's embrace, or kneel together imploring Almighty God for help. Men would go about the decks in a sort of bewilderment, as to what was best to be done, now laying hold of the hand pumps with redoubled energy or with sickening effort, applying their power to the hauling up of freight out of the forward hold, already floating in water before the lower hatches were opened. System of management or concentration of effort was never commenced or applied to any one object. Two separate ineffectual attempts to stop the leaking by dropping a sail down over the bow were made, and the engines were kept working the ship ahead towards the land, but in the course of an hour, I should think, from the time of the collision the lower furnaces were drowned out and the steam pumps stopped. Then it seemed to become only a question of how many hours or minutes we would be above water. The first officer, with his boat's crew, we had left behind from the first. The second officer, with a lot of the sailors, had lowered another boat and left the ship, and a general scrambling seemed to be going on as to who should have places in the only two remaining boats that I saw on deck. The stern tackling of another had given way from the weight of persons in it while it was swinging over the side, and I think several must have been lost with that. I saw one lady hanging to the bow tackle of it after the stern had broken loose. One of those still remaining was a large one on the quarter-deck occupied by ladies and children, and some few gentlemen. The other was on the upper deck forward, and in the possession of a lot of firemen. Things were in this condition at about two hours after the accident. Captain Luce was superintending the lowering of spars and yards aided mostly by passengers for the purpose of making a raft, and complaining that all his officers and men had left him. Most of the women and children were collected round the boat on the quarter deck, seemingly resigned to their fate. Some few gentlemen exerting all their power to prevail on others to work on at the pumps, but all to no purpose, she kept on gaining in quantity as steadily as time progressed. The engines had stopped working, and I, *seeing that the Chief Engineer, with some of his assistants and firemen had got the forward boat in the water over by the bow*, under the pretence I saw of working at the canvas, which was hanging over the bow, so as to sink it down over the leaking places; but seeing, as I thought, symptoms of their real intention to get off from the ship without too many in the boat, I dropped myself down near by them on to a small raft of three planks about a foot wide each, and ten or twelve feet long and an inch in thickness, lashed together with some rope and four handspikes, and which I had just previously helped to lower into the water for the purpose of working from about the bow of the ship. Finding it bore me up I shoved off, intending to get alongside of the engineer's boat, but as I shoved off several firemen *and one or two passengers dropped down into the boat, the engineer protesting against their doing so, and at the same time pushed off and pulled well away from the ship, with about twelve or fourteen persons in his boat, declaring to those on board, at the same time, that he was not going off, but would stay by the ship to the last.* At the same time he or those in the boat with him, continued to pull away in what I considered was the direction of the land, and were in a few minutes lost in the fog. I now saw there was no probable chance for me but to remain where I was, on my frail little raft, until I could see some better chance after or before the ship went down. She had now settled down to the wheel-houses. The upper furnaces had for some time been drowned out. People on board were doing nothing but firing signal guns of distress, trying to get spars overboard, and tearing doors off the hinges. Nothing else seemed to present itself as a means of saving the lives of some three hundred souls still on board. I have crossed the Atlantic nine times now, and nearly every previous time have had in charge one or more of my family or near relatives, but now I thanked my God that I had not even an acquaintance with me in this my adversity. I tightened up my little raft as well as I could so as to withstand the buffetings and strainings of the heavy rolling sea, and with the aid of a long narrow piece of plank which I tore up off the others, using it as a paddle, I kept hovering within about 200 or 300 yards of the sinking ship watching operations there and keeping myself from being drifted out of sight so as to have what company there might be left on rafts like my own, after our doomed vessel had sunk beneath the surface. In this position *I saw three different small rafts like my own leave the ship, one of them with three and another with two of the firemen standing erect on them*, the third with the old Frenchman we had already picked up, and one of the mess boys of the ship sitting on it. These three rafts all drifted close by me, so near that I was hailed by one and another of them, with the request for us all to keep near together, to which I assented, but told them that we had all better try and keep by the ship till she went down. At this time I noticed that the large boat which had been on the quarter-deck was in the water and was being *freighted pretty fully to all appearance with several females and a good number of males*, and that the raft of spars was at the same time being lashed together and several getting on it. I noticed, also, a couple of large empty water casks lashed together with five men on them, apparently passengers, leave the ship, and drifting towards me; while within about fifty yards they capsized with the force of a heavy swell, giving their living freight an almost immediate watery grave. Three of them, I noticed regained the top side of the casks only to be immediately turned over again, and the casks separating I saw no more of them. My heart sickened at so much of immediate death, and still I almost longed to have been one of them, for at the same instant, and as near as I can judge at about 4½ the ship began to disappear, stern foremost; she entered under the surface, her bow rising a little as she slowly went under, and I distinctly heard the gargling and rushing sound of the water filling her cabins from stern to stem as she went under, taking, I should think, from thirty seconds to a minute in disappearing, with a large number of people still upon her deck.

Thus went down the noble *Arctic*, leaving nothing behind but a mixture of fragments of the wreck and struggling human beings. I saw one large half round fragment burst above the surface and several of the struggling fellow-mortals get on it. This and the raft of spars, with several on it, and the boat full of people, was all that I could distinctly make out as being left in the neighborhood of where the ship went down to windward; and the three small rafts to leeward, along with my own, were left to pass the night, now beginning to close in upon and hide away from sight. I wish I could remove from my memory this dreadful day—but such a night of extreme melancholy, despair, and utter loneliness, I hope I shall never again experience. I had, it is true, become familiarized with death, and felt as if it would be great relief to go immediately like the rest, and for this end I, with somewhat of satisfaction, thought of the phial of laudanum in my pocket previously intended for a better use; but, oh! how unprepared was I to see my God, and for my family's sake, how necessary I felt it was for me still to live a while longer, else I would have emptied that phial or rolled over the side of my plank most willingly. The night was cold and chilly. The dense fog was saturating my already wet clothing. I was standing to the ankles in the water, with the waves every now and then washing me up above the knees; no hope in my mind of being drifted to the land, and in a part of the ocean where it is expected a thick fog continually hangs over the surface, precluding the hope of any chance vessel, in passing near us, being aware of our situation—all circumstances seemed to say, it is but a question of how long the physical frame can endure this perishing state, or how long before a more boisterous sea turns over or separates the slightly fastened planks. Thus reflecting, I offered up to Him who ruleth the winds and the waves—to Him

Continued on Eighth Page.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Great Battle Between the Russians and the Allied Armies.

Defeat of the Russians—18,000 Killed and Wounded.

DOWNFALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

Surrender of the Ships, Stores, Forts, Guns, &c. &c.

COMPLETE AND DECISIVE VICTORY OF THE ALLIES.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE LANDING.

Return of the British Arctic Squadron.

COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL, &c.

The American steamer *Baltic*, Capt. Comstock, reached this port at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having left Liverpool on the 4th of October, at 9.50 A. M. The *Baltic* experienced heavy westerly winds throughout the passage, and on the 6th and 11th encountered heavy gales, accompanied by severe squalls from S. S. W. to N. N. W., with heavy seas.

It will be seen from the following memorandum, for which we are indebted to the Purser, that on Thursday last the *Baltic* passed within five miles of the scene of the *Arctic's* wreck.

"On Thursday, the 12th, at 2 P.M., Cape Race bearing S. W. by W. 70 miles, fell in with and boarded the English schooner *John Clements*, who reported the total loss of the steamship *Arctic* on the 27th Sept., by collision with a French war steamer, both vessels sinking in a short time. Was furnished with a newspaper slip, dated St. John's, Oct. 3, giving the statement of the second officer of the *Arctic*, who with sixteen of the passengers and twenty-nine of the crew alone appear to have been saved. The schooner had been dispatched from St. John's, on the 4th of Oct., by the American Consul, with directions to cruise about the vicinity of the accident for a fortnight, *but up to this date had found no trace of boats or other material of either ship, excepting the flag-staff of the Arctic.*

"At the time of obtaining the above information, the *Baltic* was within five miles of the position assigned the *Arctic*, at the time of the accident, by her second officer."

The *Baltic* brings 222 cabin passengers, among whom are Rev. Dr. Bedell and his wife, John Van Buren, Hon. J. Phillips Phoenix and family, Rev. E. L. Magoon, the family of Mr. Charles Butler, and others, whose names will be found under the proper head.

The news by this arrival is of the utmost interest and importance.

One of the most sanguinary battles of modern times has been fought, and Sebastopol has fallen! The facts, as far as known, are that a battle took place on the river Alma—the French and English, with a loss of two thousand eight hundred killed and wounded, stormed the Russian entrenchments and drove the enemy back. The Russians appear to have made a stand on the Katscha, and another battle was fought there, the 23d September, resulting in the defeat of the Russians, who were pursued by the allies to the landward walls of Sebastopol. More fighting took place under the walls. On the 25th, Fort Constantine was invested by sea and land, and after an obstinate defence, was carried by storm. The Allies then bombarded the city and the fleet. Ten Russian ships-of-the-line were burned and sunk; the remaining forts were carried one after another, eight hundred guns were silenced, twenty-two hundred prisoners were taken, and the Russian loss, in dead and disabled, is estimated at not less than 18,000 in Sebastopol alone. In the midst of this tremendous havoc, Menschikoff, with the shattered remains of his force, retired into a position in the inner harbor, and threatened to fire the town and blow up the remaining ships unless the victors would grant him an honorable capitulation. The allied Generals demanded his unconditional surrender, and, in the name of humanity, gave him six hours for consideration. The six hours had not expired when the last advices left, but it was rumored that he had surrendered, and that the French and English flags waved over Sebastopol.

Latest.—Menschikoff has surrendered.

Having given the main features of this exciting news, we proceed to give such details as had come to hand. These details, such as they are, were mostly forwarded in mere fragmentary scraps of two or three lines each to the English Government, and by the Government were communicated to the London papers and to the public. It would seem that European correspondents have yet to learn that a telegraphic dispatch can be made to contain more than twenty words—that being about the extent of the information telegraphed to the Governments of France and England respecting events which the papers of the New-York Associated Press would have telegraphed *by the column length.*

SEBASTOPOL.

From our scanty materials we find it impossible to make anything like a connected account of the attack on Sebastopol. The dispatches published in the English papers abound in repetitions and contradictions.

A dispatch from Omar Pacha to the Turkish Minister at Vienna is reported to state that:

"Sebastopol is taken with all its material and *fleet*. The garrison were offered free withdrawal, but preferred remaining prisoners of war."

They surrendered on the 25th.

Paris, Oct. 3.—It is telegraphed from Bucharest, 28th September, that Sebastopol was captured by the Allied forces on the 25th. Details are wanting. The garrison surrendered as prisoners of war.

Vienna, Oct. 1.—The garrison of Sebastopol, to which a free retreat, after laying down their arms, was offered, preferred to remain as prisoners of war.

We have no trustworthy intelligence of what part the fleet played in the conflict. One account says that ten Russian ships-of-war were burned and sunk. Another says that the fleet surrendered, and took no part in the fight. Yet another states that Fort Constantine blew up, or was blown up by shells from the English ships. And a statement is made which may have some foundation in truth, to the effect that the Russians were totally disheartened by their repeated defeats, and did not make the protracted resistance they might have done. Their fearful loss, (18,000,) however, indicates a sufficiently brave defence.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

London, Wednesday Morning—9 o'clock.

Vienna, Oct. 3.—Several private dispatches received here to-day confirm the intelligence received from various quarters relative to the fall of Sebastopol. No official confirmation, however, has reached us; but an official dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated the 1st inst., stating that advices from Prince Menschikoff of the 26th, make no mention of disastrous events, causes some anxiety here.

Vienna, Tuesday, Oct. 3.—Prince Menschikoff's dispatch to St. Petersburg is doubtless dated the 20th—not the 26th, for his last dispatch was eleven days en route.

The local papers publish the following: Five hours after the bombardment, Fort Constantine blew up. Ten thousand Russians were buried in its ruins. Prince Menschikoff fled to fort the [illegible]

unto whom we all flee in our deepest distress—a sincere petition for mercy, that, as I had now been called to account, I might, notwithstanding my un-

... where 18,000 Russians surrendered. The allied fleets simultaneously destroyed the outer harbor forts and vanguard of the Russian fleet. Prince MENSCHIKOFF is reported to have unconditionally surrendered on the 26th.

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—A telegraphic dispatch has been received here direct from St. Petersburg. It says that Prince MENSCHIKOFF has telegraphed under date of Sept. 26, that *he has withdrawn his troops unmolested from before Sebastopol towards Baktchi-Serai.* There he will await reinforcements from Kertsch and Perekop. He adds that Sebastopol had not been attacked up to the 26th of Sept.

The *Morning Chronicle*, after investigating the sources from which we derived the intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol, remarks that there were many details of the story which savored rather too much of the melo-dramatic effect to be implicitly adopted, and asks why the news sent to OMER PACHA should not have been simultaneously sent to the English and French Governments? Still, adds the *Chronicle*, there can be little doubt that *by this time* the desired success has crowned our efforts, and at all events it can only be postponed a few days longer. The retreat of Prince MENSCHIKOFF, with his army, would amount, in fact, to abandoning Sebastopol to its fate, and although very little is certainly known of the capabilities of the place for defence, we are at least assured that the term fortress is very inaccurately applied to it, and that it could not offer a prolonged resistance to the arms of the allies. The hope of the Russian General would be, no doubt, to receive reinforcements sufficient to enable him to advance and relieve the town, but when we consider that 30,000 additional troops, including a strong force of cavalry, must already have joined the allied commanders, we may feel satisfied that they will give an excellent account of whatever hostile army may be brought to interrupt their operations.

Disturbances had broken out at Burgos, Spain.

There are no further details of the capture of Sebastopol, but previous accounts are confirmed. The Turkish Ambassador presented to the London *Times* a copy of a dispatch sent him from Constantinople, and stated that he entertained no doubt of the truth of the previously published accounts.

A large shipowner of Liverpool was reported to have suspended payment, but an arrangement for time was understood to have been come to with the parties most interested.

OMER PACHA is at Silistria. There has been a trifling difficulty with the Montenegrins.

Prince NAPOLEON is (doubtfully) stated to have had two horses shot under him.

It is said Vienna that the statement comes that MENSCHIKOFF has surrendered the remains of the fleet.

From Paris, it is stated confidently that General NIEL has demonstrated to the Emperor NAPOLEON the practicability of taking Cronstadt this season, and that the attempt will be immediately made.

Six Russian ships escaped from Sebastopol.

One French and three Russian Generals have arrived at Constantinople wounded.

Consols 95¼@95½; Money, quiet.

The Cunard Mail steamer *Africa* arrived at Liverpool on the morning of Sunday, the 1st.

The United States war steamer *San Jacinto* has put back to Southampton with machinery damaged, having, when off the Texel, broken one of the fans of her screw. She will be detained for repairs five or six weeks.

Liverpool Cotton market ⅛d. higher. Breadstuffs quiet.

France and England Demand Explanations from the United States!

The Paris correspondent of the usually well-informed *Indépendance Belge*, under date September 28, says:

"There is an *on dit* here respecting a joint note sent by France and England to the Cabinet of Washington, *requiring explanation of the engagement entered into between the United States and Russia*, especially with respect to the nature and conditions of an acquisition said to be made by the Government of the United States of Russian possessions situate at the most northern extremity of America."

The Battle of the Alma.

The following are the official dispatches, as communicated to the English public:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 30, 1854.

His Grace the Duke of NEWCASTLE has this day received a letter, of which the following is a copy, addressed to his Grace, by direction of the Earl of CLARENDON, accompanied by a telegraphic dispatch from Viscount STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, of which a copy is also subjoined:

"FOREIGN OFFICE, Saturday, Sept. 30, 1854.

"SIR: I am directed by the Earl of CLARENDON to transmit to you, for the information of the Duke of NEWCASTLE, a copy of a telegraphic dispatch from Viscount STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, dated Constantinople, September 21, and forwarded by Her Majesty's Consul-General at Belgrade, under date September 30, 7 A. M., containing intelligence of the storming by the Allied forces of the entrenched camp of the Russian army, on the heights of the Alma, in the afternoon of the 20th inst.

"I am, &c., E. HAMMOND.

"Colonel MUNDY, &c., &c., &c."

Copy of a telegraphic dispatch from Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe to the Earl of Clarendon, dated Constantinople, Sept. 21, 1854, and transmitted by Her Majesty's Consul-General at Belgrade, under date Sept. 30, 7 o'clock A. M.

"The entrenched camp of the Russians, containing 50,000 men, with a numerous artillery and cavalry, on the heights of the Alma, was attacked on the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., by the allied troops, and carried by the bayonet at 3½ o'clock, with a loss on our side of about 1,400 killed and wounded, and an equal loss on the side of the French. The Russian army was forced to put itself in full retreat."

"The Duke of NEWCASTLE feels it his duty, in publishing this telegraphic dispatch, to caution the public against expecting any details for several days. He thinks none can be received before the 6th of October.

"Everything which is received by the Government will be published immediately.

"War Department, Sept. 30, 1854."

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 1, 1854.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE has this day received a telegraphic dispatch from Gen. Lord RAGLAN, of which the following is a translation:

Copy of a telegraphic dispatch from Gen. Lord Raglan to the Duke of Newcastle, transmitted through Belgrade, not dated, but evidently from the 21st September.

"The Allied Armies yesterday attacked the position of the enemy on the heights above the Alma, and carried it, after a desperate battle, about one hour and a half before sunset. Nothing could surpass the bravery and excellent conduct of the troops. The position was very formidable, and defended by a numerous artillery of heavy calibre. Our loss, I regret to add, is very considerable, but no General officer has been wounded. The main body of the army of the enemy was estimated at from 45,000 to 50,000 infantry. A few prisoners, among whom are two General officers and two guns, have been taken by the English.

"(Signed) RAGLAN."

From other sources we learn that the Russian artillery was arranged in three batteries, and that the Russian force was quite 50,000 men, including a fair proportion of cavalry. The battle commenced at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 3 o'clock the Russian position was carried by the bayonet. Marshal ST. ARNAUD and Lord RAGLAN commanded personally. Three English steamers protected the passage of the Alma from the sea. Gen. THOMASSON (French) was shot in the abdomen, supposed fatally; and Gen. CANROBERT was wounded in the shoulder.

The following from the *Moniteur* is the dispatch from Marshal ST. ARNAUD to his Government:

"BIVOUAC ON THE ALMA, Wednesday, Sept. 20.

"We encountered the enemy to-day on the Alma. The woody ravine through which the river runs, studded with houses, and having very steep slopes on the left bank, was occupied by the enemy in great force. These slopes were strongly entrenched, and covered by a powerful artillery. The allied armies attacked these difficult positions with unparalleled vigor. Our soldiers advanced to the assault with cries of '*Vive l'Empereur!*' and carried all before them! The battle lasted four hours, and our loss was 1,400 killed and wounded. I am as yet ignorant of the loss sustained by the English army, which fought brilliantly against an obstinate resistance.

"(Signed.) ST. ARNAUD."

THE BATTLE OF KALANTI PLAINS.

Second Defeat of the Russians.

From the small number of guns or prisoners taken by the allies at the Alma, on the 21st, we infer that their (the allies') success amounted to no more than driving the Russians from their position on the heights. At all events, Prince MENSCHIKOFF had managed again to bring his forces into order, and, on the 23d September, he gave battle to the advancing forces, in the plains of Kalantai, on the river Katcha. After a sanguinary engagement, which lasted some hours, the Russians were totally defeated, and pursued to their entrenchments before Sebastopol. Here they appear to have made a third stand, and to have again offered battle to the invaders.

Russian Accounts.

The Russian party in Vienna had not disguised that the Russian arms have met with signal reverses in the Crimea. Accounts from Odessa say that "several battles have taken place, in which the artillery of the fleets shared." "Prince MENSCHIKOFF has fallen back from the Alma towards the heights of the Katcha, where he was joined by Gen. CHOMATOFF with 6,000 foot. On the 22d there was a battle, in which the Russian loss was considerable. One General and two Colonels were killed. Gen. CHOMATOFF was wounded." The publication of these dispatches were to pave the way for announcing the fall of Sebastopol.

THE NEWS OF THE VICTORY.

When the news reached Constantinople, it was ordered that the city should be illuminated for ten successive days! Marseilles was illuminated when the news was brought to that port. On reaching Boulogne the dispatch was conveyed at once to the Emperor, who was engaged in reviewing the troops. He hastily perused the cypher, then turned to his generals and said quietly, "Sebastopol est prise!" The announcement was received with cheers, and was briefly communicated by the Emperor to the army. He said, "This news was probable. I have now the happiness to announce it to you myself, and at the moment I speak I have little doubt that the flags of the allied armies are floating on the walls of Sebastopol."

At Liverpool, Manchester, and other cities, the news was welcomed by the ringing of the church bells, and by the display of flags. At London, the Lord Mayor and the civic authorities shortly before 10 o'clock, on the evening of Saturday, Sept. 30, proceeded to the Royal Exchange to proclaim the victory of Alma. Having called together the citizens by note of trumpet, the Mayor thus addressed them:

"GENTLEMEN AND CITIZENS: I have the honor and proud gratification to announce to you that a splendid victory has been gained by the Allied forces. Before I go further I call on you to give three cheers for the Queen. [Three cheers given, and three for the Emperor NAPOLEON.] Gentlemen, I have received a dispatch from the Duke of NEWCASTLE, in which he informs me that an important victory has been obtained by the Allied armies in the Crimea. [Cheers.] A few months since I was called upon to proclaim a declaration of war against Russia, and I have now the high satisfaction of proclaiming that the Allied forces have obtained a signal victory over the barbaric forces of the enemy with whom we are at war. I cannot help adding that I feel the interests of humanity, and the happiness of the whole human race are deeply concerned in this victory!"

The dispatch (as above) was then formally posted on the walls of the Exchange and Mansion House.

New Element in the Negotiations.

It is stated on the authority of the *German Journal*, of Frankfort, that the English Cabinet has brought forward an overture to revise the protocol of London, relative to the Danish succession, and that this new element will form an important part in the future negotiations for peace.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The St. Petersburg *Journal* publishes a decree, forbidding the export of corn to Austria.

The Austrian Ambassador at Paris, called on M. DROUYN DE LHUYS to express the satisfaction of his Government at the *successes of the allied armies.*

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The Battle of Alma and the Fall of Sebastopol—General Survey.

From the London Times, Oct. 2.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 2, 1854.

The great and glorious events which were confidently anticipated when last we addressed our readers have not only justified but surpassed our expectations; and the day which had been set apart by the Crown and the nation for a solemn thanksgiving for the abundant natural gifts of Providence has caught from the distant theatre of war the first shout of victory. Dispatches of the 22d of September were received on Saturday by the Government from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople by way of Belgrade, stating that the intrenched camp of the Russians, containing 50,000 men, with a numerous artillery and cavalry, on the heights of the Alma was *attacked by the allied troops at* 1 P. M. *on the 20th Sept., and carried by the bayonet in an hour and a half*, with a loss of about 1,400 British troops killed and wounded, and an equal loss on the side of the French, the Russian army being driven into full retreat. In the course of yesterday a further dispatch was received by the Duke of NEWCASTLE direct from Lord RAGLAN himself, confirming this intelligence, and stating that the heights above the Alma had been carried after a desperate battle by the valor of the allied forces. Lord RAGLAN estimates the main body of the enemy at from 45,000 to 50,000 infantry, and adds that two Russian General officers and two guns were taken on this occasion by the English army. Thus far, then, our intelligence is positive, and the BATTLE OF THE ALMA may be ranked with the most brilliant achievements of the two valiant armies which met and fought for the first time side by side on that field of battle. But this exploit, gallant and momentous as it undoubtedly is, seems to be already surpassed by the magnitude of its immediate consequences. Telegraphic dispatches of a less certain and official character, but nevertheless of high probability, have been received by way of Varna and Bucharest, stating *that the fortress of Sebastopol itself surrendered on the 25th ult., to the allied armies*, together with all the vast stores of war it contained, the fleet, and the Russian garrison. It will be scarcely possible to receive the official confirmation of this intelligence through Constantinople and Belgrade for a day or two, but it purports to have been conveyed to Varna by a steamer which met at sea the steamer conveying the news to Constantinople; and, from the rapidity with which communications of less importance have twice before been received from the seat of war, it is by no means impossible that such an event as this could be known in the time. The public must form their own opinion for the present as to the credibility of this statement, but we are enabled to say that it is regarded with great confidence in the highest quarters, and when the same dispatch reached the Emperor of the French at the Camp at Helfaut *he instantly announced to the troops that Sebastopol had fallen.*

We have more than once expressed an opinion that, if the Russians risked and lost a pitched battle in the Crimea while the allied armies were marching against Sebastopol, the attack on the place itself from the land side might turn out to be an operation of secondary importance. It is now known with certainty that Prince MENSCHIKOFF did fight and lose such a battle on the 20th inst., and the plan of campaign he had adopted is sufficiently clear. He chose the passage of the Alma near Burliuk, as the strongest position afforded by the country on the line of march, and the Russian army was intrenched on the heights which form the left bank of that stream in a fortified position, which, as Lord RAGLAN expressly states, was formidably defended by a numerous artillery of heavy calibre. On this point 50,000 men were concentrated, which must comprise by far the most important part of the Russian forces in the Crimea. The Russian General appears to have preferred an intrenched position of this nature to an action in the open plains of the Crimea on the one hand, and on the other, he seems to have been conscious that the game was lost if he allowed his army to be enclosed in the walls of Sebastopol, or dispersed along the heights which command the town and port. He therefore staked his defence on the passage of the Alma, and even renounced the attempt to oppose the landing of the allies in his exclusive reliance on the strength of this position. Yet, after all this preparation, with a muster of the best troops which the Russian Empire could furnish on this point, and all the advantages which nature and art could supply to this position, the boasted soldiers of the North stood for about an hour and a half before the fury of the French infantry and the deadly energy of the British bayonet, and then were driven from the field. The forces of the two armies must have been about equal; every local advantage was on the side of the Russians; yet the attack, which began at 1 o'clock, ended an hour and a half before sunset, and the military strength and pride of Russia received a blow more severe than the loss of those hardly contested fields on which she disputed the fortune of NAPOLEON.

An army which has just lost a great battle and been driven ignominiously from the position it had fortified is ill prepared for the defence of a great maritime fortress, invested by sea and land, imperfectly defended from behind, and commanded from the surrounding heights. Moreover, all we have learnt of the Russian army in the course of this war confirms the belief that the troops are wanting in that indomitable spirit which will hold a desperate position to the last. After the defeat on the Alma, four days must have sufficed to bring the allied army to the walls of Sebastopol, and, if the place was to be taken at all by a *coup-de-main*, everything depended on the promptitude of the operation. One account states that the place was taken after a combined attack by sea and land—another implies that it surrendered without any serious resistance. On these points we can at present furnish no further light; but there is the strongest reason to anticipate that the grand achievement on which the eyes of the world and the hopes of England and of France are fixed has already terminated this portion of the contest.

Be this as it may, enough has already been done, enough is already known with certainty, to justify the exultation of the people of England in the triumph of her Majesty's arms, and to call forth the earnest and devout expression of our national gratitude to the Great Ruler of all human affairs for the successful result of our exertions in this just cause. Almost every stage of these operations has been accompanied by circumstances of the most auspicious character, and, in spite of the momentary gloom which sickness and suspense threw over the allied armies at Varna, we have no doubt that the delay which took place contributed to the completion and perfection of those vast preparations to which the success of the enterprise is mainly attributable. The armies have, indeed, to deplore a severe loss, and these tidings, which will inflame the spirit of the nation with the joy of victory, must cause many a pang of anxiety and uncertainty to the relatives of those who have shared the honor, and may share the bitter cost of such triumphs.

But, if the intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol be confirmed, ten days will have sufficed to terminate the campaign of the Crimea, and the army will at once be relieved from the perils and hardships of active warfare until the operations are resumed elsewhere. We trust that in the future conduct of the war, if the pride of the Czar NICHOLAS should still resist the lesson he has received from this merited chastisement, the Allied Governments will not be deterred by wavering reports and unfounded representations from measures worthy of their real strength. We have to do with an enemy against whom the most daring measures are the surest, and those who have uniformly contended for these great operations may now claim, at least, not to have overrated the power of that alliance by which they have been so rapidly achieved. For the first time in history the soldiers of England and of France have trod the bloody track of victory side by side, and mingled the banners of the two empires in one trophy. This event is therefore doubly welcome, and doubly memorable, since it affords to Europe the surest pledge of the union of the two countries; and, although that union has been cemented at this moment by the toils of war, its real and permanent object is the restoration and maintenance of peace.

What Lord Ponsonby Thinks Should be Done Next.

MY DEAR FRIEND: The *Observer* brings us this morning an account of a great victory in the Crimea. I presume it is perfectly true. There must have been great bravery on the part of our troops if they beat 50,000 men in three hours, who were covered by entrenchments; but there is nothing our soldiers or sailors will not do if pitted against a foe. The French are our rivals in courage; either of these parties would alone do for the Russians in any combat! What will they not do when acting together! Shall we now hesitate to put an end for ever to the power of Russia to molest us or our interests in Asia? Shall we give breathing time to Russia to *repeat any of those acts* which have produced this war? Shall we now be counselled to make a half measure of a whole victory? Shall we neglect to do what is easy now, and risk the possible disunion between us and our friends? *I recommend the most decisive and extensive action; the expulsion of Russia from every spot where she now has power, and which has been obtained by force or fraud from the Turks or Persians, and the restoration of those territories to their former owners.* I recommend this on the ground of policy; of security against future attacks of any sort from Russia; but I particularly recommend it as affording a guard against disputes between the European powers, by thus leaving nothing to be claimed or demanded by any one of them.

The European Powers having destroyed Russian interference in Turkey, ought, for their own interest, to withdraw entirely from the design of influencing the conduct of the Turks within their own territories. All the plans that have been spoken of for the amelioration of internal affairs, either religious or Governmental, in Turkey, resemble what Mr. Busybody would do in a private family, but with this difference—that there being many Busybodys, they will quarrel among themselves, and make confusion more confused. If let alone, Turkey will work out in her internal state everything necessary for foreigners. Above all things, let us avoid a battle between our bigotry and their bigotry. No true Christian will spill blood to propagate his doctrine.

My wish is to call attention to certain points. I do not mean to discuss them. Yours,

BRIGHTON, Oct. 1. PONSONBY.

INCIDENTS OF THE LANDING.

Interesting Details of the Landing of the Allies at Eupatoria.

From the Correspondence of the London Times.

The Debarkation of the French.

A little after 7 o'clock the first French boat put off from one of the men-of-war; not more than fifteen or sixteen men were on board of her. She was beached quietly on shore at the southern extremity of the red cliff. The crew leaped out; they formed into a knot on the strand, and seemed busily engaged for a few moments over one spot of ground, as though they were digging a grave. Presently a flagstaff was visible above their heads, and in a few moments more the tricolor was run up to the top, and fluttered out gaily in the wind, while the men took off their hats, and no doubt did their "*Vive l'Empereur!*" in good style. The French were thus the first to take possession and seizing of the Crimea. There was no enemy in sight. The most scrutinizing gaze at this moment could not have detected a hostile uniform along the coast. The French Admiral fired a gun shortly after 8 o'clock, and the disembarkation of their troops commenced. In 22 minutes, they say that they got 6,000 men on shore. This was very smart work, but it must be remembered that nearly all the French army were on board line-of-battle ships, and were at once carried from the decks to the land, by the men-of-war's boats. It was found that their small brigs and schooners were neither safe nor comfortable, and that they were better suited for carrying stores and horses than men. The fleet of French men-of-war carried more than 20,000 men. Their whole force to be landed consisted of 23,000 men. Our army amounted to 27,000 men, and were embarked in a vast number of transports, covering a vast extent of water. But they were carried in comfort and safety; and though there was still much sickness on board, it was nothing compared to the mortality among the closely packed French. The instant the French had landed a regiment, a company was pushed on to reconnoitre—skirmishers or pickets were sent on in front. As each regiment followed in column, its predecessors deployed, extended front, and advanced in light marching order *en tirailleur*, spreading out like a fan over the plains. It was most curious and interesting to observe their progress and to note the rapid manner in which they were appropriating the soil. In about an hour after their first detachment had landed, nearly 9,000 troops were on shore, and their advanced posts were faintly discernible between three and four miles from the beach, like little black spots moving over the corn fields, and darkening the highways and meadow paths.

Landing of the British—Sir George Brown's Escape—Reconnoitering.

At 9 o'clock in the morning, one black ball was run up to the mast-head of the *Agamemnon* and a gun fired. This signal meant—"attend to the following orders,"—"Divisions of boats assemble round ships to disembark infantry and artillery." No enemy had hitherto appeared in sight, but now the figure of a mounted Russian officer, followed by a few Cossacks, was distinctly seen on the heights. The Russian was within 1,100 yards, and through a glass, his every motion could be watched.

The Russian rode slowly along by the edge of the cliff, apparently noting the number and disposition of the fleet, and taking notes, with great calmness, in a memorandum book. He wore a dark green frock-coat, with a little silver lace, a cap of the same color, a sash round his waist, and long leather boots. His horse, a fine bay charger, was a strange contrast to the shaggy, rough little steeds of his followers. There they were, "the Cossacks," at last!—stout, compact-looking fellows, with sheepskin caps, uncouth clothing of indiscriminate cut, high saddles, and little fiery ponies, which carried them with wonderful ease and strength. Each of the Cossacks carried a thick lance of some fifteen feet in length, and a heavy-looking sabre. At times they took rapid turns by the edge of the cliff in front of us—now to the left, now to the rear of their officer, and occasionally they dipped out of sight, over the hill, altogether. Then they came back, flourishing their lances, and pointing to the accumulating masses of the *French on their right*, not more than half a mile from them, on the shore, or scampering over the *hill to report progress* as to the lines of English boats advancing to the beach. Their officer behaved very well. He remained for an hour within range of a minie rifle, and when the *Highlander* stood in close to shore, while he was coolly making a sketch in his portfolio of our appearance, we all expected that they were going to drop a shell over himself and his little party. We were glad our expectations were not realized, if it were only on the chance of the sketch being tolerably good, so that the CZAR might really see what our armada was like.

The Russian continued his sketching. Suddenly a Cossack crouched down and pointed with his lance to the ascent of the cliff. The officer turned and looked in the direction. We looked too, and lo! a cocked hat rose above the horizon. Another figure, with a similar head-dress, came also in view. The first was Sir GEORGE BROWN, on foot; the second we made out to be Quartermaster-General AIREY. The scene was exciting. It was evident the Russian and the Cossacks saw Sir GEORGE, but that he did not see them. A picket of Fusiliers and Riflemen followed the General at a considerable interval. The Russian got on his horse, the Cossacks followed his example, and one of them cantered to the left to see that the French were not cutting off their retreat, while the others stooped down over their saddle-bows and rode stealthily, with lowered lances towards the Englishmen.

Sir GEORGE was in danger, but he did not know it. Neither did the Russians see the picket advancing towards the brow of the hill. Sir GEORGE was busy scanning the country, and pointing out the various spots to the Quartermaster General. Suddenly they turn and slowly descend the hill—the gold sash disappears—the cocked hat is eclipsed—Cossacks and officers dismount, and steal along by the side of their horses. They, too, are hid from sight for a short time, and on the brow of the cliff appears a string of native carts. In about five minutes two or three tiny puffs of smoke rise over the cliff, and presently the faint cracks of a rifle are audible to the men in the nearest ships. In a few minutes more the Cossacks are visible, flying like the wind on the road towards Sebastopol, and crossing close to the left of the French line of skirmishers.

When we landed we heard that Sir GEORGE BROWN had a near escape from being taken prisoner.

How the British Landed in the Boats.

At the moment she appeared to strike, a dozen sailors—chiefly, if not all, crews of merchantmen—dashed into the water, and seizing her ropes, dragged her high on the beach, with all the strange and noisy energy peculiar to sailors on shore. A flap hanging on to the stern then formed a platform, over which the cannon landed, and where the horses were coaxed to pass. To land the latter was rather a difficult task, for the poor animals, notwithstanding their long imprisonment on board ship, one and all declined to walk the plank, although *terra firma* was the reward. By dint of pushing and pulling, the sailors managed to land the horses, and this part of the programme seemed to afford them immense delight. It certainly enabled them to display that equestrian science and profound knowledge of horseflesh, which, as every body well knows, is a characteristic of the naval profession. If now and then a horse would roll off the plank over into the water, it was unfortunate, but this certainly did not occur more than three times out of six. The only result was a ducking for man and horse, which did neither any harm. The horse would have a comfortable roll on the dry sand, and join his place in the rank. But if, as sometimes would occur, a stiff artilleryman with a straggling moustache missed his footing and fell plump into the water, then matters became tragic. The surrounding sailors and his very comrades would burst out into that delicate and pleasant laugh peculiar to Englishmen; whilst the sympathising crowd on the beach, composed of English, French, and native Tartars, would reëcho the jeer, and welcome the poor wight to Russian ground.

The Scene on Shore, and the Natives.

If the sea presented a lively scene, it was certainly surpassed by the land. Here the small breadth of space was crowded by a busy throng. Artillerymen collecting their horses, officers cantering up and down inspecting the landing, foot soldiers going to fetch water—all were mixed up with a miscellaneous crowd of lookers-on. Now a troop of horses would pass to collect forage, or a body of native Algerians return from a successful razzia of cattle and odd-looking country carts. The beach was lined with bathers mixed up in a delicious equality, the dashing hussar breasting the same wave as the mild looking man of the line, or a small drummer boy. Then on shore were groups of French soldiers, calmly looking at the scene, and ejaculating a good humored "*sacre*" when jostled by a too energetic sailor. Some of the soldiers were endeavoring to open a conversation with the natives, whom this unexpected invasion had surprised. Although the conversations in themselves were limited, they were successful in making both parties laugh and shake hands. The native Tartars—of course not one Russian, the dominant race, dare show himself—have much resemblance with the Turk. His religion, language, and mental development are the same; his costume alone is different. The Russians have done their utmost to transform him into a Russian peasant. The turban and flowing garment have been proscribed in favor of the brimless lambskin hat and shapeless gown, but through this disguise the Tartar face is recognizable. The arrival of the allies has given them much satisfaction, which they openly express. One man came from his village to say that two Russian families of great wealth were preparing to leave, and demanded a few soldiers to be sent to arrest them. The soldiers and sailors are on the best of terms with them, as I have already observed. Probably from ignorance of their family names, and fearful that this trifling circumstance might interrupt their cordiality, the inhabitants have been indiscriminately christened by the name of JOHNY. Consequently, if a slow, native Tartar lies in danger of being run over by a hasty dragoon, he is requested to "Look out for your eye, JOHNY;" and should another hesitate to take British coin in payment for an unripe melon, he meets the reproach of "You are an ass, JOHNY." JOHNY Tartar has, therefore, become as historical a character as Johnny Frenchman, or John Turk. As long as daylight would permit, the landing continued.

For the first three days there were no tents, no wood; and water was very difficult to be got. The position of the army is on a large plain, having a lake (called Putrid Lake) on its left. For the last two nights, the alarm has been given, and the army has turned out under arms. The first time the alarm came from the side of the French; last night it was caused by the accidental discharge of the firelock of a sentry. The Cossacks hover round us, and have been fired at several times by the pickets of the Rifles. The Light Cavalry under Lord CARDIGAN are in advance.

How Soldiers Fare in Landing.

The showers increased in violence about midnight, and early in the morning the water fell in drenching sheets, which pierced through the blankets and greatcoats of the houseless and tentless soldiers. It was their first bivouac—a hard trial enough in all conscience, worse than all their experiences of Bulgaria and Gallipoli; for there they had their tents, and now they learned to value their canvas coverings and their true worth. Imagine all these old generals and young lords and gentlemen exposed, hour after hour, to the violence of pitiless storms, with no bed but the reeking puddle under the saturated blankets or bits of useless waterproof wrappers, and the twenty odd thousand of poor fellows, who could not get "dry bits" of ground, and had to sleep, or try to sleep, in little lochs and water-courses—no fire to cheer them, no hot grog, and the prospect of no breakfast—imagine this, and add to it that the nice "change of linen" had become a wet abomination, which weighed the poor man's kits down, and you will admit that this "seasoning" was of rather a violent character—particularly as it came after all the luxuries of dry ship stowage. Sir GEORGE BROWN slept under a cart tilted over. The Duke had some similar contrivance. Sir DE LACY EVANS was the only general whose staff had been careful enough to provide him with a tent. In one respect the rain was of service: it gave them a temporary supply of water, but then it put fire out of the question, even if the men could have scraped wood to make it. The country is, however, quite destitute of timber.

Foraging parties of both nations continually scour the country in search of provisions and carts. The progress of the army is greatly hindered by the want experienced of the latter article, and a great part of the baggage will, it is feared, have to be left behind. Horses are not to be obtained, and many officers and all "special correspondents" will be obliged to sacrifice tents and baggage, and tramp with the army.

First Blood.

The first blood spilt in this campaign was that of a poor boy, an Arabjee, who was wounded in the foot by the volley which dislodged them.

How the Men Landed, and What they Carried.

To return to our disembarkation. By 12 o'clock in the day, the barren and desolate beach, inhabited but a short time before only by the seagull and wildfowl, was swarming with life. From one extremity to the other bayonets glistened, and red coats and brass-mounted shakos gleamed in solid masses. The air was filled with our English speech, and the hum of voices, mingled with loud notes of command, cries of comrades to each other, the familiar address of "Bill" to "Tom," or of "Pat" to "Sandy," and an occasional shout of laughter. *Very amusing it was to watch the* leading and unloading of the boats. A gig or cutter, pulled by eight or twelve sailors, with a paddle-box boat, flat, or Turkish pinnace in tow, (the latter purchased for the service,) would come up alongside a steamer or transport in which troops were ready for disembarkation. The officers of each company first descended, each man in full dress. Over his shoulder was slung his haversack, containing what had been, ere it underwent the process of cooking, 4½ pounds of salt meat, and a bulky mass of biscuit of the same weight. This was his ration for three days. Besides this, each officer carried his great coat rolled up, and fastened in a hoop round his body, a wooden canteen to hold water, a small ration of spirits, whatever change of under clothing he could manage to stow away, his forage cap, and in most instances a revolver. Each private carried his blanket and great coat strapped up into a kind of knapsack, inside of which was a pair of boots, a pair of socks, a shirt, and, at the request of the men themselves, a forage cap; he also carried his water canteen and the same rations as the officer, a portion of the mess cooking apparatus, firelock and bayonet of course, cartouch box and 50 rounds of ball cartridge for Minie, 60 rounds of smooth-bore arms.

Condition of the Troops.

The health of the men is very good, considering the seeds of cholera sown amongst them at Varna and elsewhere. Many deaths during the passage have, however, to be lamented. The 88th (or Connaught Rangers) lost sixteen men. The *Himalaya* suffered also greatly. The change of climate, combined with mild air, and the life of activity now enjoyed by the troops, will, it is hoped, completely check all symptoms of cholera. The loss in horses has not been very great; several have been lost in landing. Lord RAGLAN has lost a fine charger. As prices are at present—eggs are 25 for 6d.; a good fowl costs 5d. or 6d.; a turkey can be had for 18d.; a sheep is readily exchanged for a Turkish piece of 6 piastres, or 1s. Such is the account brought to us from the officers of a foraging party, who ventured a few miles into the interior, to one of the native villages. The inhabitants part with supplies readily.

The English pay for everything they obtain from the natives, and, as usual, at twice the value of the articles. The proprietors of the small carts that have been obtained, receive a daily remuneration of ten piastres—a very heavy price. The French Algerines are very active in their razzias, and bring in daily large herds of oxen and sheep, and numerous carts and wagons. Yesterday a carriage containing two females was brought in by these sturdy irregulars. A party of Zouaves, to the number of twelve, paid the penalty of their boldness, and fell yesterday into the hands of the Cossacks.

The Official Dispatch of Lord Raglan.

CAMP ABOVE OLD FORT BAY, Monday, Sept. 18, 1854.

MY LORD DUKE: I do myself the honor to acquaint your Grace that the combined fleets and their convoys appeared in the Bay of Eupatoria on the 13th inst., and in the course of the following night proceeded some miles to the southward, where the allied armies commenced disembarking early on the morning of the 14th—the French in the bay below Old Fort, the English in the next bay nearer to Eupatoria—and before dark the whole of the British infantry, and some artillery, and most of the French troops, were on shore.

Shortly before dark, the weather unfortunately changed, and it became hazardous to attempt to continue the landing either of troops or guns.

The surf on the beach impeded the operation the following morning, and since on more than one occasion; but, thanks to the great exertions of the navy, under the able and active superintendence of Rear Admiral Sir EDMUND LYONS, who was charged with the whole arrangement, every obstacle has been overcome, and I am now enabled to report to your Grace that the disembarkations have been completed.

I should not do justice to my own feelings, or to those of the troops I have the honor to command, if I did not prominently bring to the knowledge of your Grace the deep sense entertained of all the invaluable services rendered by her Majesty's navy.

The spirit by which both officers and men were animated made them regardless of danger, of fatigue, and indeed of every consideration but that of performing an arduous and important duty; and that duty they discharged to the admiration of all who had the good fortune to witness their unceasing efforts to land horses and carriages, with the utmost expedition and safety, under frequently the most trying circumstances. I have, &c.,

(Signed) RAGLAN.

His Grace the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, &c., &c.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Address at the Camp of Boulogne.

BOULOGNE, Sunday, Oct. 1, 1854.

The Emperor and Empress have left Boulogne for Paris. Before leaving, his Majesty issued the following address to the troops:

"SOLDIERS—I leave you; but to return shortly, to judge myself of your progress and perseverance.

"The object of the creation of the Camp du Nord was, you are aware, to bring our troops nearer to the coast, so that, more easily united to those of England, they can be directed wherever the honor of the two nations may render their presence a duty. It was established to show to Europe that, without leaving bare any point in the interior, we could easily assemble nearly 100,000 men between Cherbourg and St. Omer. It was established to accustom you to military exercises, to marches, to fatigues; and, believe me, nothing is so beneficial for the soldier as this life in common in the open air, which makes men understand each other, and enables them to resist the inclemency of the season.

"Doubtless the sojourn at the camp will be rigorous in the winter; but I count upon the efforts of every one to make it profitable to all. The country moreover demands active concurrence from us all. Some protect Greece against the baneful influence of Russia; others uphold at Rome the independence of the Holy Father; others strengthen and extend our domination in Africa; others finally plant, perhaps this very day, our standards upon the walls of Sebastopol. Well! you who are excited by such noble examples, and of whom a division have just earned fame by the capture of Bomarsund, you will be the more capable of contributing your share to the common work, the more hardened you are to the work of war.

"This classic soil upon which you tread, has already formed heroes; that column, erected by our fathers, recalls great souvenirs, and the statute at the summit seems, by a providential hazard, to indicate the road to be followed. Behold that statue of the Emperor; it supports itself in the West, and threatens the East. From that quarter, in fact, there is danger for modern civilization; on our side, the rampart to protect it.

"Soldiers! you will be worthy of your noble mission.

"BOULOGNE, Sept. 30, 1854." "NAPOLEON."

THE ARCTIC SEARCH.

Return of the British Ships—Arrival of Capt. M'Clure—The Search Abandoned by the British.

From the Cork Examiner.

At 10 o'clock yesterday, the *Phœnix*, screw, one of the last expedition fitted out by the British Government for the North Sea, dropped anchor in our waters, having on board Capt. M'Clure, the hero of Arctic navigation, and several of the crew of his vessel. It will be remembered that in the May of 1850, an expedition was sent for the double purpose of ascertaining the fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and of continuing the exploration of the long-sought northwest passage. This expedition consisted of two vessels, the *Investigator*, commanded by Capt. M'CLURE, and the *Enterprise*, under the command of Capt. COLLINSON, the first of which succeeded in proving the existence of a sea-passage along the northern coast of America. Up to the year 1852, no account had arrived of the fate of those vessels, and accordingly an expedition was fitted out under the command of Sir EDWARD BELCHER, consisting of his own ship, the *Assistance*, the *Resolute*, Capt. KELLETT, the *Intrepid*, Capt. M'CLINTOCK, and the *Pioneer*, Capt. OSBORNE, to go to their assistance. Thus, there were then altogether six ships engaged in prosecuting the investigation, in which alone Capt. M'CLURE has been successful. In the May of this year the *Phœnix*, screw, and the *North Star* and *Talbot*, storeships, were sent out to the relief of those vessels, and on their arrival they found the whole of the two former expeditions, with one exception, the *Enterprise*, completely blocked up in the ice in the district embracing Lancaster Sound, Beechy Island, and Wellington Straits. In Melville Bay the ice was found to be worse than it had been for forty-seven years before, and everything gave promise of a Winter unprecedentedly rigorous, while there was no prospect whatever of getting the ships free this Summer. Under these circumstances, Sir EDWARD BELCHER, on his own responsibility, ordered the abandonment of the entire five vessels, which were accordingly left to their fate, and the crews distributed among the storeships. It was at Beechey Island the latter landed, and the crews of the abandoned vessels had to proceed a distance of two hundred miles overland to reach them.

The *Phœnix* has brought home the greater part of the crew of the *Resolute*, a few of that of the *Assistance*, and one officer and one man, besides Captain M'CLURE, of the *Investigator*. The vessels sailed together until they met with adverse winds off the Orkney Islands, when they parted company, the *Phœnix* steaming for Queenstown, where she could coal, and the others obliged to beat up as well as they could for London. The *Phœnix* has, unfortunately, brought no decided intelligence of the only ship of the late expedition now missing, the *Enterprise*; but Captain M'CLURE stated that he feels confident of her safety. *It is conjectured that the ship had got into one of the numerous* creeks or bays on the Western coast of the North American Continent; that she had been abandoned by the crew, and that the latter were making their way over the land. These conjectures have been formed from a number of concurring circumstances, but the principal one was from the nature of a number of interesting dispatches from Capt. COLLINSON, found at different points, bearing date about the year 1852, the second year of his being in the ice. Among other circumstances, it appeared from those that he had followed for a great distance nearly the same course that Captain M'CLURE had pursued, and that at one period they were so close to each other as 12 days' sail, or a space of less than 100 miles. During the whole of her perilous voyage of nearly four years the *Investigator* has lost but one officer and five men out of a crew of 65. *The Phœnix was unable to obtain any intelligence of the American expedition, fitted out by Mr. Grinnell, since it left Upernavik.*

The Arctic Search.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

The public mind can hardly have been prepared for the closing scene in the drama of *Arctic* search. It is with pain that we are under the necessity of announcing, not only the return of Sir EDWARD BELCHER, but the fact that he has abandoned, while they were yet uninjured and available for further service, the four fine vessels placed under his command; and, what is of far higher import, that he has left the gallant COLLINSON to effect his own retreat.

It is to be presumed that Sir EDWARD BELCHER will fully explain his proceedings as respects his own search for poor FRANKLIN's party; and we conceive that the public will claim also to be fully informed why her Majesty's ships have been thus abandoned, in the face of instructions laid before the House of Commons and conveyed to Sir E. BELCHER by the *Phœnix* in the present Summer. These instructions, if they did not positively require extended search on behalf of FRANKLIN's parties, most unmistakably enjoined such measures as might secure the safety of Captain COLLINSON's, for the accomplishment of which the amplest means were placed at the disposal of Sir E. BELCHER, and in pursuance of which he was further instructed to consult with the very able officers who accompanied him. Rumor is already busy, and it is said that Sir E. BELCHER's return to England is to be followed by courts-martial, and inquiries into disputes with his officers. It is not, we trust, owing to the causes so ignoble as these that the public service has suffered and the claims of humanity been sacrificed.

Of the proceedings of the search we have yet only gathered that the division under Captain KELLETT effected all that was anticipated, Commander M'CLINTOCK having completed a very extended sledge journey to the westward from Melville Island, occupying about 100 days, during which he found abundance of musk oxen and reindeer. The movements of Sir E. BELCHER appear to have been limited, since the date of his dispatches received last year to his retreat upon Beechy Island; and the promising lead to the north and northeast of Wellington Channel remain, therefore, unvisited.

But amidst all the gloom which hangs over the search for FRANKLIN and his unfortunate companions, we may heartily congratulate the friends of Captain COLLINSON upon his presumed safety, notwithstanding the detention to which Sir EDWARD BELCHER's return has probably consigned him. As we have always anticipated, his course was precisely that of Captain M'CLURE, whose first Winter resting place was attained in the following year by the *Enterprise*, four days only after it had been vacated by M'CLURE. Failing, as his predecessor had done, to accomplish the northwest passage through Investigator Strait, Captain COLLINSON ultimately found his first Winter harbor, in 1851-2, in Walker Bay, on the south side of Prince Albert Land, and he is known to have pursued in the following Summer an easterly course along the North American shore, through Dolphin and Union Strait. *He may thus possibly* be able to carry his ship through Victoria Strait and Peel Sound into Barrow Strait, which would be effecting the northwest passage, though not by the channel that has been sighted, and so nearly accomplished, by Capt. M'CLURE. Our knowledge of these circumstances is derived from the records deposited by Capt. COLLINSON, and discovered by Lieut. MEECHAM. They further develop the singular facts that the same places were visited the same season by parties from the *Investigator* and from the *Enterprise*, starting from widely different positions, and that the same point was actually seen by both within a few miles of each other; the spot where these records were deposited having been repeatedly, yet unconsciously, traversed by parties from all the searching ships. Such facts as these cannot but shake any inferences drawn from the apparent absence of records.

Once more we may invite attention to the consolatory absence of all disaster in the returning Arctic Expedition, or of mortality reaching even to the usual average; and again, too, it may be reiterated that the case of the Franklin Expedition remains unaffected, except negatively. We do know that our missing countrymen have not been thrown upon the northwestern shores of Melville Island, but we remain in doubt whether, after passing up Wellington Channel, their course was not directed to the unsearched lands then in sight, rather than towards the northern shore of Melville Island. *It is, therefore, upon the zeal, ability, and single-mindedness of Dr. Kane, in command of the American Expedition, that we now mainly depend, since his intended course, after passing up Smith Sound, will be towards the unexplored lands seen by Sir E. Belcher's expedition, lying to the north of Wellington Channel.*

Forgeries in London.

From the London Observer.

A very painful sensation was produced this afternoon among the limited few who became aware of the circumstance, by the statement that an eminent solicitor's firm, acting as the legal adviser of a great public company, has been committing extensive forgeries, to the injury of clients who had title and trust deeds deposited with it. One or two instances of a grievous character have been mentioned, in which are involved the interests of plodding men of business, who have been for years accumulating a moderate competency, and if the rumors current be true, the disclosures will throw into the shade those arising out of Mr. COLE's frauds, so lately exposed under this head. The forgeries within the last few years by men of high position are the disgrace of our time; but considering the great facilities from the confidence reposed in them, solicitors have been comparatively exempt from slur, save the memorable instance in which two Judges were sufferers by the forgeries of an attorney, who acted for them in a certain trust.

CHINA.

From the Overland Friend of China of August 5.

The French frigate *La Jeane D'Arc* and her Majesty's ship *Winchester* have both left Hong Kong, with the avowed intention of finding the Russian squadron lately in these seas, even though they sail as far North for them as Kamtschatka. Her Majesty's steamship *Encounter* had not returned from her cruise in search at last advices from Shanghai. Sir JOHN BOWRING is still absent.

The City of Canton is fairly under a state of siege, and all business is suspended.

Kwang-Tung.

Our news from Canton is melancholy—trade completely paralyzed, and the respectable portion of the community fleeing with their families in every direction. Large numbers have gone to Macao, and a fair proportion has come to Hong Kong.

In Whampoa, the Mandarins have lost all control, and the ruffians who have now got the upperhand are levying black mail on the chop-boats conveying teas to the foreign shipping in the river, so that they have now to be towed to Whampoa by steamers, or be conveyed by armed lorchas.

Fat-shan still remains in possession of the Triads, who, in consequence of a large portion of the imperialist force having been withdrawn for the protection of the provincial city, have also got possession of Sam-suey, a few miles nearer Canton. Fighting takes place daily outside the walls of Canton, in which the soldiers, being better armed and disciplined than their opponents, have generally the advantage, but they are either unable or afraid to follow up their successes.

Shanghai.

On the morning of the day the Lady MARY WOOD left Shanghai, five mines were sprung at different parts of the wall by the Imperialists, and those best capable of judging say the probability is that the city has been retaken.

Sir JOHN BOWRING is still at the north.

The Rebels in the North.

We have no very authentic intelligence later than that contained in last *Overland*; but from such as it is, we gather that, notwithstanding the four large armies mentioned by Dr. BRIDGMAN in his highly interesting paper on the Nanking rebels, they do not appear to be making much, if any, progress towards Peking.

JAPAN.

Commodore PERRY arrived in this harbor in the *Mississippi*, on the 22d July. He has been perfectly successful in concluding a treaty with the Japanese, but has not deemed it expedient to make its stipulations public until it shall have been ratified by the United States Government.

FORMOSA.

The United States store-ship *Supply* arrived in this harbor on the 1st instant from Formosa, whither she and the *Macedonian* had been dispatched by Commodore PERRY to survey the coal-bed. *They found the deposit of coal to be in-*

mates, and well situated for the supply of shipping, but it required digging, and they were only able to obtain a few tons.

No attempt was made to explore the interior of the island, but Mr. Jones, Naval Chaplain of the Mississippi, who had accompanied the expedition, penetrated inland for two or three miles on a mineralogical excursion.

[illegible] riots are said to have taken place on the island, but we have received no particulars.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market—Oct. 3.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley, & Co's Circular says: Since the date of our previous Circular (per Europa) there has been a most active business in Cotton, with a partial advance of ⅛d. ℔ lb, the sales for the three days being 30,000 bales (including 3,000 on speculation, and 4,000 for export)—in consequence of the less favorable account of the growing crop, and the defeat of the Russians in the Crimea.

Messrs. Hollinshead, Tetley & Co., report "market firm, ⅛d. dearer this week."

The quotations given by Messrs. Millgan, Evans & Lempriere, are: For Fair Orleans, 6 5-16d.; Middling Orleans, 5 5-16d.; Fair Uplands, 6 1-16d.; Middling Uplands, 5 3-16d.

James McHenry's report notes the advance of ⅛d. ℔ lb, chiefly in the "Middling" qualities, with sales, Saturday, Sept. 30, 8,000 bales; Monday, Oct. 2, 12,000 bales; Tuesday, 3d, 20,000.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market....Oct. 3.

The market may be generally characterized as quiet, and the business limited at previous quotations.

Messrs. Richardson Brothers & Co. report the market of Tuesday, Oct 3: "A small attendance this morning, and only a retail business done in Wheat and Flour,—the few samples, good qualities, of both, we quite realized the full prices of Friday last, but secondary and inferior parcels of Flour were a trifle easier to purchasers. Indian Corn—Unchanged as to quantity on offer, demand and value."

Robert Makin & Sons report—"Indian Corn—Scarcely a good parcel appeared to-day; demand consequently restricted, the advance of 1s. ℔ quarter being fully maintained upon a moderate amount of transactions."

Liverpool Provision Market.

James McHenry's circular says: Bacon is without improvement. The Government contract for Beef and Pork is understood to be postponed for a few days. Cheese scarce, and much wanted. Lard dull. Tallow dull, and more pressed on the market. Nothing has transpired in Rice.

Manchester—Rather more doing.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

Liverpool, Friday, Sept. 29, 1854.

The transactions in Cotton for the week reach 53,730 bales, with 2,190 to speculators, and 7,590 to exporters. The general tone of the market is, notwithstanding the large business, extremely quiet and qualities below Middling easier to buy, while Middling Orleans of good staple are comparatively scarce and command full rates. The business to-day is 8,000 bales, at the following quotations:

Fair Orleans	6⅛d—	Fair Mobile & Upl'd.	6 d—
Middling	5⅛d—	Mid. Mobile & Upl'd.	5⅛d—
Ordinary	4⅛@ 5	Inferior	3⅛@4½

The stock of Cotton in this port is 843,000 bales, of which 550,000 are American, against 580,000 and 554,000 American at this period of last year.

The late failures in Manchester still create some distrust, and that market has the appearance of great dullness in most kinds of Yarns and Goods, but without much change in prices, whilst heavy domestics are in good demand.

The Corn market is quiet to-day, with a fair inquiry at the advance obtained in the early part of the week, of 6d. ℔ 70 lbs. in Wheat, 1s. ℔ bbl on Flour, and 2s. ℔ quarter on Indian Corn, in consequence of the small arrivals from abroad and the unwillingness of farmers to supply the demand freely. Western Canal Flour, 31s.@31s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 33s. 6d.@35s.; Ohio, 35s.@36s. 6d.; and Sour, 29s.@32s. 6d. ℔ bbl. White Wheat, 9s. 3d.@10s. 3d.; Red, 8s. 3d.@9s. 3d. ℔ 70 lbs.; White and Yellow Corn, 38s.@38s. 6d.; Mixed, 38s. ℔ quarter.

Nothing doing in Turpentine. Rosin in fair demand—the sales of the week being 2,600 bbls., at 4s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Yours, respectfully,

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Oct. 3.—Since the date of the above Circular, there has been a more active business in Cotton, with a partial advance of ⅛d. ℔ lb.—the sales for the three days being 30,000 bales, in consequence of the less favorable accounts of the growing crop and defeat of the Russians in the Crimea. The Corn market is quiet, and the business limited at the quotations. B., S. & CO.

Canton Market....Aug. 4

Imports.—Nothing whatever doing. The stock of raw Cotton of all kinds 76,781 bales, against 92,661 last year.

Exports—Teas: Black—Owing to the continued disturbances, but a small quantity of Teas have arrived, although the Chinese resort nearly 100 chops on their way. This has caused holders to demand higher rates, and a few settlements have taken place at an advance of from 1@2 taels.

Canton Greens—Settlements 2,800 boxes gunpowder, at 16@22 taels for cargo to superior. Young Hyson, 750 half-chests, cargo to good cargo, at 15@16 taels.

Silk—Few dealers remain in Canton, and such as are here are unwilling to contract, from the difficulty of introducing the Silk, though large stocks are known to be near at hand.

Freights—To England, £3@£3. To United States, $10@$16.

Shanghae Market....July 21.

Cottons—We have almost nothing to communicate; some trifling sales of grey Long Cloths, at $1 40 for 6½ catty goods of fair quality.

Woolens—The same remark applies; only 250 pieces middling quality Spanish Stripes have been taken at 64c. ℔ yard.

Opium—Malwa has been selling at from $335@$325, and some of first quality is reported to have been disposed of as low as $390; Patna, $308.

Freights—To London: £6 for Tea, and $7 for Silk. To the United States, $25.

The Pottsville Fire.

The fire in this place, on Tuesday night last, was the largest and the only one involving any material loss with which we have been visited for several years. There is no doubt but that it was the work of an incendiary, though as yet no one has been arrested.

The fire started about 8 o'clock, in a frame club stable, owned by Dr. Halberstadt, on Railroad-street. The horses were got out, except a fine bay mare of Mr. James Beatty's, which became so restive from fright as to render it impossible to untie her halter, and she perished.

Several small frame buildings on Railroad-street, owned by Michael Murphy were soon enveloped, and communicated the fire to a carpenter shop, on the corner of Railroad-street and Church-alley, owned by John Bannan, Esq., occupied by Work and Trough. This was soon destroyed, and the flames crossed Church-alley, up Railroad-street, and also up Church-alley toward the *Miners' Journal* buildings. Patrick Lafferty's blacksmith's shop, beside Murphy's buildings, was also destroyed.

A new three-story brick building, owned by John Bannan, Esq., immediately below the *Journal* printing office, on Church-alley, caught from the carpenter shop below, and also a brick club stable belonging to the same gentleman, in rear of the *Journal* office. The three-story brick house was occupied in the basement by a steam engine lately used for the power press of the *Journal*, and by Smith & Downing, gas-fitters, who also used the second story for the same purpose. The first and second stories were occupied as store-rooms by Benjamin Bannan. The whole building, with all it contained, from the basement to third story, was destroyed.

The *Miners' Journal* office proper was a three-story brick—the first occupied by the newspaper; the second, the job-office; the third, the book bindery. Most of the newspaper and job type was removed, though generally pied; but in the newspaper department, the power press, a new steam engine, a furnace for heating the building, all the stands and other furniture, were burned up or subjected to the action of the flames; also, two Washington presses, a new Ruggles press, a card press, a paper cutting machine, a paper press, stands, &c.

Above Church-alley, on Railroad-street, a frame house on the corner, owned by E. O. Parry, Esq., and occupied by the family of Luke Lee, was burned; next a new frame dwelling-house of Mr. Henry Weber's, occupied by Mr. James Noble, and a double brick, owned by Mrs. Smith, and occupied by her son-in-law, Mr. Frederick Ent and Mr. Lewis. The intermediate back buildings toward Centre-street, garden fences, &c., were swept off to the front row of houses—including a back frame kitchen attached to the Miners' Bank, as far as Morris, on the front corner of the next street, (East Mahantongo.)

The losses of the several parties, as near as can be ascertained, with the amounts of insurance, are as follows:

Michael Murphy insured $2,100; quite equal to, if not more, than the value of the buildings.

Trough & Work, carpenters, $1,500—no insurance. Nothing saved.

Smith & Downing, gas fitters, about $1,500—no insurance. Nothing saved.

Henry Weber, $1,400—no insurance.

E. O. Parry, about $1,000 over and above insurance—$300.

Jno. Bannan, $3,300 (three story brick), insured $600; $1,000 (stable), insured $1,400; and frame carpenter shop.

Benj. Bannan, upward of $5,000; insured on building and materials $2,600.

Mrs. Smith had an insurance of $600 on her tenant house. She also had $300 in cash stolen from a drawer in her house.

The loss of the Bank does not exceed $200 or $300.—*Miners' Journal.*

Death of Rev. John L. Waller, LL. D.—This great and good man breathed his last at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had been sick but about twenty-four hours, and died without giving the least evidence of pain, without a struggle. Dr. Waller has long labored in the cause of virtue, as the editor of a religious paper in this city. As a man of vast research and eminent talents, he has but few equals. Dr. Waller was born in Jessamine County, in this State, in 1810. He was therefore but forty-four years old at his death.

[*Louisville Journal, Wednesday.*

The Loss of the Arctic—One of its Lessons.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It appears from the different statements of the survivors of the wreck of the *Arctic*:

1. That "the weather was perfectly calm at the time of the accident, and the ocean as smooth as the waters of an inland bay," and "so continued for about twenty-four hours."

2. That the *Arctic* had on board "226 passengers, exclusive of children, and 175 employés," making in all 401 persons.

3. That the *Arctic* carried "six life-boats, two of them capable of sustaining 100 persons, and the other four, about 30 persons each, making boat-room for about 220 in all." Thus it is evident that there was boat-room enough for but a few more than the regular complement of 175 employés on the ship, leaving scarcely any surplus room for passengers. How these people availed themselves of this woefully inadequate provision of boat-room, is seen in the list of the saved and lost. Of the 226 passengers, nearly all perished; of the crew a large proportion escaped.

It were useless to blame men for following the first instinct of nature—that of self-preservation; but there is an appeal in that last fearful shriek of those who went down in the sinking ship, without the chance of a refuge, that should not pass unheeded.

Nearly every passenger might have been saved with an adequate supply of life-boats. Had there been enough for all, the frantic confusion would have been avoided. Hope and confidence would have secured discipline, and deliberate orderly preparation would have insured safety. The calmness of the sea, the abundant lapse of time, and the numbers actually rescued, leave no doubt that all might have been embarked had not boats been wanting. So far as is known, all those who found a place in the boats are now among the living. The certainty that all might have been saved sharpens poignancy of regret. A little more providence, an insignificant outlay would have preserved many precious lives—lives of those for whom what ransom would not now be given! Alas! they are beyond the reach of human ransoms, but the victims of the next wreck implore in advance, protection against a similar fate. With what anguish the thought is driven home to many hearts that no passenger vessel should ever go to sea without Life-Boat room for every one on board—that beyond the ship's timbers, there should be at least one chance of life for all. Will not public opinion henceforth demand this? And will ship-owners take the fearful responsibility of refusing it to those who place their lives in their keeping?

Desertion of Duty.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: The horror and lamentation occasioned by the catastrophe which overwhelmed the *Arctic*, and precipitated so large a *proportion* of her passengers, and so small a one of her *crew*, to the bottom of the sea, is well nigh equaled by the indignation excited by the conduct of the survivors of the latter in abandoning the *former* to their fate. It is evident that had the deserters remained by the ship, they might have secured the safety of all on board, as well as their own. The four and a half hours that elapsed between the collision and the sinking of the *Arctic*, were amply sufficient to have enabled the crew, with the materials at their command, to have constructed a raft of such dimensions as would have contained the whole company, and of such stability as would have held together much longer than would have sufficed for the boats to have towed it in safety to Cape Race, or even to the shore of Nova Scotia. And that time might have been prolonged, if necessary, had the engineers and firemen remained at their posts.

To guard in future against such an occurrence as the accident itself, nothing more is requisite than the ordinary precautions in use by men of war and fishermen in a fog, of ringing a bell, and firing a gun at intervals, with the addition in the case of a steamer of slackening her speed. But to prevent similar exhibitions of dastardly selfishness on the part of the crew, the Legislature should interfere by declaring desertion under such circumstances punishable in the same manner as military desertion in time of war. For, I would ask, are not the consequences of the crime greater in this case than in the other? At all events the deserters in question should be marked and excluded from employment hereafter, not only by the Collins line, but on board every vessel carrying passengers. This, at least, is due to PUBLIC SAFETY.

Fire—Detention of Railroad Trains.

Garrison's, opposite West Point, Monday, Oct. 16, 6 A. M.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The 6 o'clock A. M. train from New-York by the Hudson River Railroad, was unable to proceed farther than this point, owing to the burning of between two and three hundred feet of the track on the bridge constructed here. The bridge took fire from the locomotive attached to the cattle train which left Albany at 7 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The early train from Albany was waiting above the break, and the passengers and baggage of both were transferred, and with the delay of a half hour they proceeded on their course. A locomotive with timber and men has just arrived from below, and the work of repairing the break will be commenced immediately, and in a couple of days the repairs will be fully completed. HUDSON.

Sinking of the Steamer Isabel.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 12.

The steamer *Isabel*, Capt. Wm. B. Hopkins in command, bound from New-Orleans to this city, struck a snag in the crossing below and in sight of the city, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and sunk in a few minutes to her boiler deck, after great exertions were made to stop the leak, by filling the hole made by the snag with the bed clothes taken from the rooms in the cabin, but all to no purpose.

The leak gained rapidly, and as the hull was fast filling with water, she was run over on this side of the river, where she went down in about twenty feet water. When we left the wreck after noon yesterday, there was about four feet water in the middle of the cabin floor, and from one to two feet in the office, which was on the starboard side. There is no doubt but the boat can be raised, as she lies nearly straight, but is slightly careened to the starboard.

Messrs. Eads & Nelson have been employed to raise her, and a few hours after the accident occurred, the Submarine, No. 6, had got up steam and started down to her, and would go to work immediately at getting her afloat. The *Isabel* was owned by Capt. P. M. Chouteau, Capt. Wm. B. Hopkins, Commander, A. C. Kopkins, Clerk, and other parties of Kansas, Missouri.

The *Isabel* was a medium sized boat, valued at $20,000, and insured for $16,000 in four offices in this City; Globe and Lumbermen's, $4,000 each, and $8,000 in two other offices. She was about three years old, and was built by Capt. Wm. B. Miller, for the Missouri River, where she has run almost constantly ever since, and where she was considered second to no boat in the trade.

Capt. Miller sold out his interest about two months since to Capt. P. M. Chouteau, who took the command and retained it until the last trip.

The cargo of the *Isabel* was large and valuable, and will fall heavy on the insurance companies, as it is believed to be pretty well covered.

On board of the *Isabel* were two dead bodies, brought here for burial. One, which is still in the hold, was that of Mrs. Joshua J. Childs, who died in New-Orleans of yellow fever, and the other which was on board was that of Mr. Alexander Holson, first engineer of the boat, who also died in New-Orleans, of fever, while the boat was lying there. The latter corpse was taken on shore yesterday morning, and buried.

There were not more than thirty passengers in the cabin, all of whom were sent on shore in safety. Of deck passengers there were but two or three, all of whom were saved.

A Young Girl Violated and Murdered.—The Clinton County *Whig* says Margaret Rock, a girl of ten years, was murdered at Schuyler Falls, on Saturday last. She was sent by her sisters to a neighbor's to borrow a mop. She had to pass through a piece of wood. In this wood, on the following day, her body was found horribly mangled. The husband of her sister, an illiterate Canadian, is suspected of having followed the child to the woods, and committed the outrage. He has been arrested.

Names of the Six New Steamers.—We understand that the Secretary of the Navy has determined on the following names to be given to the six steam frigates now being built: *Roanoke* and *Colorado*, at Norfolk; *Minnesota*, at Washington; *Wabash*, at Philadelphia; *Niagara*, at New-York; *Merrimac*, at Boston.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Letter from the Whig Candidate for State Prison Inspector.

Delhi, Friday, Oct. 13, 1854.

To the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser:

My attention was last evening called to the remarks contained in your semi-weekly paper, the *Spectator*, quoting and commenting upon some strictures of the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, (on my reply to the letter of the Anti-Nebraska Committee,) expressing doubts whether I can properly stand on the Whig Platform, since my letter shows me to be in favor of "the overthrow of that institution that holds it to be right to enslave any class of my fellow men."

I think the expression of those doubts does more injustice to the Whig platform than to myself. I have yet to learn that the Whig party, or any of its platforms, ever considered Slavery right in the abstract. For the repudiation of such a doctrine, I might quote Henry Clay, and other Southern Whig statesmen, who have not only dared to contemplate the eventual "overthrow" of Slavery, but even set themselves about devising means for its final extinction. To prevent the legalizing of Slavery in Kansas by restoring the prohibitory enactment of 1820, would be to "overthrow the system" in that territory. To get rid of it, as was done in the State of New-York, by the act of its own Legislature, was also to "overthrow" it. And it is difficult to conceive how either a Northern or Southern Whig can lose caste by devoutly wishing for, or even endeavoring to bring about, a like consummation by similar means in any or every Slave State in the Union. This would not be to advocate any violent measure for its suppression, nor to come in conflict with any constitutional provision; and yet it would be taking ground for the "overthrow of the system."

The nice punctiliousness which seems to be now, more than ever, required in every expression of opinion in regard to Slavery, might have been more appropriate just after the passage of the Compromise measures of 1850—the finality which was designed to quiet, and did in a great degree serve to quiet, an agitation which might, perhaps, never have been renewed, had it not been reopened by a movement of the Slave power, more reckless and unjustifiable than any that had been conceived of by its opponents. It should be remembered that Slavery has changed front since the passage of the Compromise measures. It claimed then to be acting on the defensive; and complained of its "bleeding wounds," one of which was so expensively healed by the passage of the Fugitive Slave law. It now abandons its former position, and stands out boldly for supremacy, (without the least endeavor to conceal its design,) by the introduction of new Slave States, to get the permanent control of the United States Senate, and to use the power thus gained for the indefinite extension and perpetuation of its cherished institution, in defiance of all compacts and compromises, however sacred or time-honored.

Under this changed state of the question, while some Whigs may be disposed to go no further than to say that they are now "under no obligations" to consent to the admission of any new Slave States—others, in view of the recent extraordinary demonstrations of the Slave Power, may go so far as to say that they are opposed to the annexation of any more Slave States, for good existing reasons. Does any Whig, who stops short of making the last assertion, mean to be understood that he is in favor of annexing any more Slave States, before the sacred compact of 1820 is reinstated? I trust not. Then, why should a difference so impractical be deemed sufficient to divide the great party which alone has the power at present to resist the encroachments of Slavery, and at the same time sacredly to guard and preserve the Constitutional rights of both the North and the South.

Believe me, gentlemen, most respectfully, your obedient servant, NORWOOD BOWNE.

What is said at the South about Parties and Politics.

From the Jackson Mississippian.

We see that our sedate cotemporary of the *Flag* introduces in his editorial columns, and thereby endorses, a communication which shows plainly that the writer is on the stool of repentance. He says that the Southern Whigs, as a party, if they have fallen, have fallen by their own imprudence, in going off after the strange idol of Northern Whiggery. Its thorough Abolitionism—its utter repudiation of what little there was in the Baltimore Whig Platform which seemed to promise non-interference with Southern rights—have left Southern Whiggery as desolate as the solitary owl in the wilderness. The writer, therefore, proposes the union of all parties in the South, in favor of a Presidential ticket, composed of Fillmore, of New-York and Foote, of California (God save the mark!) or Dickinson, of New-York, and Stephens, of Georgia.

"Similar in kind but differing in degree," is a proposition of our hermaphroditic neighbor, the *Mercury*, that all parties unite at the South in a "Sectional party," on the hypothesis that "all parties at the North are rotten." This is a sweeping assertion, and is made in utter ignorance of the fact that *more than one-half of the Northern Democrats voted with the South for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line, at the last session of Congress*—that nearly all of them voted against the proposition for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, near the close of the session—that both divisions in New-York have pledged themselves against the renewal of Slavery agitation—and that every Democratic State Convention (with one exception, and that did not commit itself against us) which has assembled since the adjournment of Congress, have taken similar ground.

The *Flag* is not so sweeping as our other neighbor; for it has the candor to admit that "in the North, the Democrats who are willing to do justice to the South, far outnumber" the Whigs.

Now, if the *Flag* is really sincere in the expression of its desire to effect the union of parties in the South *for the sake of the South*, we will suggest a plan which is practicable, and that is for the Southern Whigs to cease their bitter and unscrupulous war upon the present truly sound, eminently patriotic and conservative Administration. Let them now, "bring forth fruits meet for repentance;" and when the next Presidential election comes on, let them take their position in the Democratic column; and stand with the Southern Democracy shoulder to shoulder in the same national organization with the Democrats at the North whom it admits to be willing to do us justice.

If the Northern Democracy when they assemble in Conventions refuse to support resolutions coinciding with the resistance platform to which our State is committed, then you may with some propriety invite Southern Democrats to join a new organization under your lead. But for Heaven's sake, should that day of calamity ever befall us, do not multiply our woes—do not swell the dark fountain of our sorrows—by presenting to us that significant and beautiful alliteration, Fillmore and Foote. Those patriots sleep in the graves where they have been quietly inurned; and if their remains must be disturbed, don't shake them in our face. Leave them for the study of the curious in after times. Let us have leaders in that trying hour, on whose garments there is no smell of treason.

For ourselves we prefer to remain for the present where we are. A brave band of Northern Democrats are manfully breasting the storm of fanaticism, and even if it were not indiscretion to a degree bordering on madness for Southern men to withhold from them the encouragement of sympathy and cooperation, we should reproach ourselves with the basest ingratitude if we were now to turn our backs on them. James, in his novel of *Ticonderoga, or the Black Eagle*, illustrates the barbarous workings of the Indian law in the early days of the country, which required that the blood of an Indian slain by a white man should be atoned by shedding a white man's blood (if the real murderer could not be found) though he had been more than a brother to his slayers. The *Flag* would have Southern Democrats copy the red man's code of justice; and improve upon the refined cruelty of his practice. It would have us turn against our Northern friends who are fighting our battles against the confederated bands of Whigs and Abolitionists. "The papers" (we quote from the Georgia *Sentinel and Times*) "teem with accounts of the great battle the Northern Democracy are now waging with the Whig and abolition fusionists. Right gallantly are they deporting themselves. They shrink from no peril, shrink from no responsibility. True, they are often borne down in the contest by the united forces of the Whigs and Abolitionists, as in Maine, Iowa and Missouri, and sometimes are insulted and threatened, as was Senator Douglas at Chicago. But now and then there is a green spot in the desert, as at the great gathering of the clans at Indianapolis." And so we think; but if they are not victorious on every field, we should remember that *the Democratic party have control of nearly all the Southern States, and these, with what may be secured at the North, will still keep the Government in safe hands.*

To tell you the truth neighbor, there are men in the Democratic ranks at the North whom we would not think of exchanging for some of your *Southern* leaders. Do you suppose we would give up such Northern men as Franklin Pierce, Stephen A. Douglas, Ingersoll, of Connecticut, Allen of Illinois, Hibbard of New-Hampshire, Toucey of Connecticut, and others we might mention, for the Bells, Cullons and Hunts of your party? The only condition on which we will listen to a proposition for a fusion is that you plant yourselves on the Democratic Platform, stand square up to Democratic usages, and fight under Democratic captains for the Constitution and the Rights of the States.

Accident to Preston King—Mr. King on Politics.

Preston King, late M. C. from St. Lawrence, writes the editor of the Lewis County *Republican*, and announces an accident which, we regret to learn, has befallen him:

Ogdensburg, Wednesday, Oct. 4, 1854.

D. S. Bailey—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 18th ultimo, with the two copies of the Republican, were duly received and read with very great pleasure. An injury to my knee—I have broken over again my knee pan—keeps me on my bed, and has prevented an earlier reply. I was not able to go to the Auburn Convention, and shall be laid up some weeks; but I hope not to be permanently lame. I am rejoiced in the position of the Democracy and freemen of Lewis County, and in the evidences of public sentiment throughout the State, and indeed all the Free States. We shall have a militia rally this Fall, without the extended organization that, in my opinion, will certainly come and restore, I trust, in the next Presidential election, the General Government to the republican position of Jefferson and the fathers of the republic. I regret exceedingly my confinement, but I am now able to sit up on my bed and write—with my thanks for your letter, and very best wishes for the speedy success of correct principles.

Yours truly, PRESTON KING.

Pennsylvania Legislature.—The next Senate, we think, will stand thus: Whigs, 15; Independent, (Gresser, of Lancaster,) 1; Democrats, 16; Independent Democrat, (Frazer, of Westmoreland and Lafayette,) 1. As regards the House, we can only form an approximation thus: Administration, 41; opposition, 59.—*Phil. North American, Oct. 15.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

Emigrant Aid Company.

A meeting was held on Friday evening at Hope Chapel, for the purpose of presenting the objects and claims of the above Society. The house was well filled.

Hon. B. F. Butler was called to the Chair, and Mr. Henry B. Dawson was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Butler said the Emigrant Aid Company was incorporated by the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, for the purpose of assisting emigrants to settle in any of the Western Territories or States of the United States. It was one of many associations which owe their origin to that act of perfidy and wrong, unparalleled in the legislation of our own, and scarcely surpassed in the legislation of any country, by which the restriction contained in the Missouri Compromise law of 1820, forbidding the entrance of Slavery into the territories of the United States lying north of 36° 30', was repealed. That act was unnecessary and inexpedient, and therefore iniquitous, and it had awakened a deep feeling of indignation throughout all the Free States, and naturally led to the devising of means whereby to prevent the mischiefs which were anticipated, and which certainly would have flowed from it, but for the vigilance and united efforts of freemen in the Northern States. One of the objects of this association was to plant free men and institutions in the territories of Kansas and Nebraska; men who will lay the foundations of society, plant free schools, and by their own efforts will elevate and dignify free labor. He thought that when the incorporation of the society and the plans adjusted by its trustees should become known, it would be found eminently worthy of public confidence and patronage.

He then gave a brief outline of the provisions of the Charter, and the by-laws which had been adopted. The action of the Company was not confined to Kansas and Nebraska alone, but was designed to assist emigrants to settle in any of the Western Territories and States, so that they might hope to be instrumental, not only in preserving and restoring to Kansas and Nebraska the blessings of freedom, but to assist in the most constitutional and fraternal way in preserving untouched by Slavery that portion of Texas not expected to be retained within the limits of the State, and from which new Slave States are expected to be formed.

By the act of incorporation the Company have a right to hold real estate as well as personal, and the capital stock is not to exceed five million dollars, in shares of five dollars each.

He said that the stock would be remunerative though the project appealed for support to higher motives than profit.

The objects of the association appealed most strongly to every patriot, philanthropist and Christian, and in the anticipation of the blessed results which were to follow, there would be a most blessed return of the money invested. In conclusion, he congratulated them upon the response which had been made through the ballot box upon the great question of the day—the question whether this country shall proclaim freedom, or become the propagandist of Slavery.

Hon. Eli Thayer, of Worcester, President of the Association, next addressed the meeting. He said the organization, though but begun, had already a history, for already five thousand men have been placed in Kansas by its influence.

The interest in the movement was daily increasing, and men of all parties help to forward the work. The scheme is practical, and practical men who were tired of Anti-Slavery lectures and resolutions favor it. The object of the company is to organize emigration, so as to be for the benefit of the emigrant and the country.

The emigrant is served by having given him full and reliable information as to the character of the country to which he purposes to move, the routes and modes of travel. Through tickets will be furnished by the Company at the lowest rates, and with these they will be sure of the best attention from the agents of the lines. The Company will also secure to the emigrants the advantages of the mechanic arts, and of religious and secular instruction, and in many ways shield the emigrants from many of the asperities of pioneer life, to which they would be otherwise exposed.

The country would be benefited by a better class of foreign emigrants being induced to settle among us. Agents are now traveling in Germany and other European States, and a pamphlet in the German language, giving a full account of the agricultural resources of the Western Territories, is being printed, to be distributed in Germany and among the Germans of this country. Four ships are now being built in Boston, which will constitute an emigrant line under the auspices of the Company.

He referred quite at length to the beneficial influence which the Company had already exerted in Kansas, and the effectual manner in which it was barring the introduction of Slavery.

Hon. Geo. W. Blunt then spoke briefly of the frauds which were practiced upon emigrants, and the manner in which these evils would be averted by the action of the Company. The meeting then adjourned.

Balloon Ascension.—Mons. Godard made a successful ascension from the Hippodrome, yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Our reporter learned that he alighted in the vicinity of Flushing.

☞ George Wellman Wright, whose presence on the Jury for the trial of Dr. Graham created such a sensation, was called as a Juror in a case of murder yesterday morning, but did not answer.

☞ A preliminary meeting of the Baptist Historical Society was held yesterday. The Committee on By-laws reported in part, but, in consequence of the sparse attendance, action thereon was postponed to the next meeting.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Oct. 16.

Before Judge Betts.

The October Term of this Court was opened this morning, at 11 o'clock. The names of the Grand Jury were called, and as only 17 answered to their names, six additional Jurymen were ordered to be summoned for next Monday, till which time the Grand Jury were discharged, a fine of $25 being imposed upon the delinquent Jurymen.

Judge Betts announced that Judge Nelson was detained at Albany, but had written that he should be here next Monday; that the Court would be kept open until his arrival, and would hear Jury causes and motions on the Equity side, but the argument calendar would not be called until Judge Nelson's arrival.

Ex parte motions were then heard. In the case of *Calvin Durand vs. Capt. Hollins*, Mr. McKeon, the United States District Attorney, filed the transcript of the record on removing the cause to this Court from the Superior Court.

The calendar was then called to see what business was ready for the Court. The Court would, however, allow no defaults to be taken this morning, but the calendar will be regularly called to-morrow.

The case of *Edwin Chaffee vs. The N. E. Car Spring Company*, being called, Mr. Brady for defendants, said he should like to have it postponed until Thursday, saying that delay would probably shorten the trial by so much. Mr. [illegible] inquired if this was the same case which occupied so much time last term, and, being informed that it was, said he should not take up the cause until he heard certainly whether Judge Nelson was to be here on Monday, or if he was to be, he should not take up a cause which would not probably be finished before Judge Nelson's arrival, and Judge Nelson would not wish to enter at once upon a cause which had been already opened before on trial before another Judge.

The Court having called the calendar through, then adjourned until to-morrow.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Oct. 16.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Lewis G. Hollis, an officer on board the ship *Game Cock*, was put on trial this morning for an assault upon one of the crew of the ship. A Jury was sworn, but no evidence was produced on behalf of the prosecution,—whereupon the Jury found him not guilty.

The Court then heard argument of a demurrer in the case of *The United States vs. Thirteen packages containing plate glass.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

Monday, Oct. 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in better demand at full rates. The day's business includes 120 bbls. at $6 25 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—Good Hard North River are salable and firm at $6 ℔ thousand.

COTTON—Is quiet, yet steady. Operators want to get the *Baltic's* news, now overdue, before entering into heavy engagements. A few hundred bales changed hands to-day within the annexed range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary to good. ℔ lb.	7¼@ 8	7½@ 8	7½@ 8½
Low Middling	8¼@ 8⅝	8½@ 9	8½@ 9⅛
Middling	9 @ 9¼	9½@ 9⅝	9½@ 9⅞
Good Middling	9⅝@ 9¾	9⅞@10	10 @10⅛
Middling Fair	10 @10⅛	10⅛@11	11 @11⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are without essential variation. The receipts are moderate and the stock is light, for the season; but Eastern and local dealers confine their purchases within the limits of their immediate wants, and this action helps to keep prices down—there being no export inquiry to compensate for the restricted demand from other quarters. The day's movements include 5,900 barrels. We quote:

Sour, ℔ bbl.	$6 50 @$7 00
Superfine No. 2	6 75 @ 7 75
Ordinary State	8 00 @ 8 12½
Straight State	8 12½@ 8 25
Favorite State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Mixed Western	8 12½@ 8 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 31¼@ 8 50
Fancy Michigan	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to good Ohio	8 25 @ 8 50
Fancy Ohio	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Ohio	8 75 @ 9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 50
Fancy Genesee	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	9 00 @10 25

Superfine Canadian, in bond, is in fair demand at well supported prices. There were 1,200 bbls. taken, to-day, at $7 75@$7 87½ ℔ bbl. Southern is in moderate supply and request at rather languid rates. Some 1,800 bbls. were purchased at $8 25@$8 62½ for mixed to good, and $8 62½@$9 for favorite to fancy, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is rarer and more inquired for at $3 50@$4 ℔ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is less abundant and is held at $5 75 for fine, and $6 50 for Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is brisker, though not dearer. Sales transpired of 450 bbls. Jersey at $4 37½; and 200 bbls. Brandywine at $4 87½ ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Privately, there is nothing of interest doing. The supplies are moderate, but the demand is not active, and prices are irregular. By auction, Hoffman & Co. sold to-day, the *Maria Jewett's* cargo of fresh Malaga fruit, which has lately come to hand. We append the details of the sale: Raisins—4,125 boxes layer at $3 30@$3 75; 1,385 half boxes do. at $1 54@$1 60; 2,060 quarter boxes do. at 77½c.@80c. Figs—35 half bbls. at 4½c.; 150 boxes at 6c.; 25 half drums at 6½c.; 200 quarter drums at 8c.@8½c. Lemons—340 boxes at $4 75@$4 87½.

GRAIN—Wheat is very sparingly offered. Hence, the limited transactions. Millers are greatly in need of stocks, but they cannot induce farmers to part with their supplies at current prices, as they think they will be able to sell what they have on hand more advantageously during the Winter months. A few lots of Southern found buyers to-day at $1 65 for White, and $1 70 for Red, ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and declining. The consumptive inquiry is very slack. There were 1,500 bushels Northern disposed of during the day at $1 12½. Barley is quiet and languid at $1 12½@$1 15½ ℔ bushel. Oats are readily taken at 47c.@50c. for State, and 53c.@55c. for Western, ℔ bushel. Corn is plentier and less valuable. The local and export demand is the liveliest, as Eastern traders are buying with caution. The receipts are not very heavy, but the stock here is ample, and is offered with freedom. The day's operations reach 94,600 bushels at 79c.@80c. for Western Mixed, ℔ bushel. This is the only kind that is abundant. Other descriptions are unusually scarce and of uncertain worth.

GROCERIES—Are quiet, though unaltered in price. This day's transactions do not exceed 300 bags Rio Coffee, at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb.; 140 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses at 28c.@30c. ℔ gallon; and 400 hhds. Cuba and New-Orleans Sugar within a range of from 5½c.@5¾c. ℔ lb. Teas remain about the same. Hoffman & Co. announce a public sale of 5,000 bags prime Rio Coffee, received ℔ ship *Ino*, for Friday next; and three public sales of Teas,—one for to-morrow, (Tuesday,) one for Wednesday, and one for Friday,—all in this week. These announcements must affect the trade in private, to the extent of limiting the operations, though they may not have any direct influence upon prices.

HAY—Is without change. Some 600 bbls. River were disposed of, at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 80c.@95c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand, mainly for shipment, at 36c.@40c. for New, and 25c.@32c. for Old, ℔ lb. The supply is moderate.

LATHS—Eastern are freely bought, at $1 87½ ℔ thousand. There is no increase of stock to be noticed.

LIME—Rockland is in light supply and request, at 90c. for Common, and $1 30 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

METALS—Copper has not varied. Sales were reported of 150 tons Scotch Pig Iron, at $36 50@$37, usual credit, ℔ ton, with a small lot of Spanish Lead at $6 30 ℔ 100 lbs. Steel, Tin, and Zinc remain as last noticed.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and heavy at $4 50@$4 75 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is quiet and languid at 51c., cash, ℔ gallon. Tar and Rosin are unaltered.

OILS—We have heard of no important movements in Whale or Sperm. Sales transpired of 150 baskets Olive at $3 50 cash, and 3,000 gallons Linseed, in lots from store, at 74c.@76c. ℔ gallon. These transactions indicate no improvement in the market. Lard is less abundant and is stiffly held at 80c.@85c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not so brisk nor so buoyant. The day's sales include 900 bbls. here at $13 25 for Mess, and $11 37½ for Prime, with 1,000 bbls. Mess, deliverable during the first 15 days of January next, sellers' option, at $13 ℔ bbl. Cutmeats are rare and nominal. Lard is dull and lower. Sales having been made of only 200 bbls., in lots at 10c.@10½c. for old, and 11c.@11½c. for new, ℔ lb. Beef is sparingly purchased at declining prices. About 170 bbls. changed hands to-day, at $6 for old Country Prime, $11 50 for new do. Mess; $14 for City Mess; $15 for repacked Chicago do., and $13 50 for extra do. ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, Butter Cheese are without essential variation. The failure of a well-known and respected firm, engaged in the Produce business generally, which was announced and much regretted, on 'Change, this afternoon, has exercised a depressive influence upon the Provision trade.

RICE—The scantiness of the stock on hand, and the high claims of owners, check operations. Small lots of Fair to Prime are being bought by the trade, at $5 25@$5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SOAP—We heard that 100 boxes Castile were taken at 11c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales were reported, to-day, of 12,000 lbs. Prime, at 12½c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Only 40 hhds. Kentucky found buyers during the day, at 7¼c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is quiet, being scarce and held at higher rates. The day's business includes 200 barrels Ohio and Prison, at 38c.@39c., cash; with 40 hhds. Drudge, at 40c., time, do., ℔ gallon. Subsequently, most owners claimed 40c., and upwards, ℔ gallon, for the various kinds.

FREIGHTS—For the United Kingdom there was more offering at firmer rates. For Liverpool, the engagements included 50,000 bushels Corn, at 5d. in bulk, and 6d. in ships' bags; and 500 bales Cotton, at ⅜d. ℔ lb. For London the shipments embraced 1,000 bbls. Oil Cake, at 1s. 6d. For an Irish channel port, a small vessel was chartered, to load with Corn, at 6½d. in bulk, ℔ bushel. For Hamburg, there were taken 700 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 5[illegible] ℔ gallon. For Antwerp, there were engaged 100 bbls. Ashes at 20s.; 300 bags Cocoa, at ⅜c. ℔ lb.; 2,000 bales Guano, at 2s. 3d.; 100 bales Hops, at 1c. ℔ lb.; 100 tons Logwood, at 30s.; 100 tons Mahogany, at 30s.; and 400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 4c. ℔ gallon. For other ports, we heard of no direct engagements. The latest charters have been: A bark to load at Baltimore for Vera Cruz, and a neighbouring port, at $6 out, and $12 home, with an American brig (190 tons) to load at Norfolk for Jamaica and back, at $2,100, port charges paid at both places.

New-York Cattle Market—Oct. 16.

Carefully reported for the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] Beeves, at Allerton's Washington Drove Yard, corner [illegible] and [illegible]; Browning's [illegible]; Chamberlain's [illegible]. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, (also for Beeves occasionally,) at Browning's, in [illegible]; and also at O'Brien's Central Bull's Head, (for Cows, Calves, and Beeves only,) [illegible] and at Chamberlain's.

At Allerton's Washington Drove Yard—Offered to-day, 3,111 Beef Cattle; offered during the week, 3,171. We subjoin the returns of the week in detail, together with the section of country whence the supplies came:

BEEF CATTLE.			
Hudson River R. R.	675	Pennsylvania, on foot	577
Hudson River boats	200	Virginia on foot	20
Erie Railroad	1,200	Indiana, on cars	148
Harlem Railroad	140	OTHER STOCK.	
Illinois, on cars	401	Erie Railroad—Swine	565
Ohio, on cars	945	Harlem Railroad:	
Kentucky, on cars	240	Cows and Calves	39
N. Y. State, on foot	110	Veal Calves	259
N. Y. State, on cars	475	Sheep and Lambs	1,187
Connecticut, on foot	10	Swine	—

Beef Cattle	$7 50@$ 9 50	Lambs	3 00@ 7 00
Ditto extra	10 00	Veal Calves, (live weight)	5c.@6c.
Cows and Calves	30@ 45 00	Swine, corn fed	4½c.@4¾c.
Ditto, ditto	5 00		
Sheep	$3 00@$10 00	N. Y. State do.	5c.@— c.

Prices—The supply of Beeves was considerably larger than that of the week previous, and prices as might be expected are hardly so firm. Cows and Calves steady. Veals not so plenty, but prices steady. Sheep and Lambs active and higher. Swine quiet.

At Browning's—564 Beeves, $6@$9 75; 42 Cows and Calves, $30@$45; Cows and Calves extra, $60; 30 Veal Calves (live weight) 4½c.@6½c.; 5,211 Sheep and Lambs; Sheep, $1 50@$6 50; Lambs, $1@$4. The market for Beef was slightly better. Cows and Calves and other stock without change.

At Chamberlain's—468 Beef Cattle, $7 50@$10; 175 Cows and Calves, $20@$50; 7,988 Sheep and Lambs; Sheep, $2 50@$6; Lambs, $1@$4. The market closed firm. All the Beeves sold. Demand for Sheep good, and prices steady.

At O'Brien's—314 Beeves, $6@$9; 94 Cows and Calves, $25@$45; 34 Veals, 5c.@6½c. Beeves, however, $1 higher on the best qualities. The top figure last week was $8.

RECAPITULATION.

	Beeves.	Cows and Calves.	Veal Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.
Allerton's	3,171	39	259	1,187
Browning's	564	42	30	5,211
Chamberlain's	468	175	118	7,988
O'Brien's	314	94	34	—
Total	4,517	350	465	14,010

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—Monday—First Board—$3,100 City 6s, 91½; [illegible]; $1,500 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 85½; [illegible] Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; 100 Long Island Railroad, 14½; [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 32½; $4,000 Pittsburg Coupon 6s, 75; [illegible] New-York, 99; $2,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 84½; $3,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Coupon 6s, 97½; $500 Camden City 6s, [illegible]; 12 Mechanics' Bank, 30½; 13 Lehigh Navigation, 60; 100 Reading Railroad, 36½; 100 New-Creek Coal, 1½; 100 do., [illegible]; 100 Union Canal, 10½.

Between Boards—14 Lehigh Navigation, 60½.

Second Board—10 New-Orleans Gas, 11½; 100 Lehigh Zinc, 1½; 1 Minehill Railroad, 53½; $500 City 6s, 91½; $2,[illegible] do., 98; 100 Long Island Railroad, 14½; 5 Reading Railroad, 36; $2,000 Lehigh 6s, '70, 98; 50 Lehigh Zinc, 1½; $4,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 80; 50 Schuylkill Navigation, 23½.

After Board—50 Union Canal, 10½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, [illegible]; [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, 84@86; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad 6s, '70, [illegible]; Reading Railroad 6s, '44, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Morris Canal, 13@13½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 75½@75¾; Schuylkill Navigation, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, 14½@14¾; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, 1½@1¾; Union Canal, 10½@10¾.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GLEN HOUSE SCHOOL—BAY-ST., NEWPORT, R. I.—Winter Term begins on first Wednesday of November. Expenses $150 for term of five months (two quarters,) including tuition, board, room, fuel and light. The undersigned proposes to open at the above time and place, a Select School for Young Ladies, where they will enjoy every facility for obtaining a thorough and complete education. The pupils will be select in character and so limited in number as to insure particular attention to the peculiar bent of each mind. The course of study will be elevated and well defined, and the methods of instruction both critical and comprehensive.

Circulars containing a fuller statement of the plan of the School and other particulars, may be had of C. S. FRANCIS & CO., or will be sent to any address on application to the Principal at Newport. A. DALTON.

Refers to Hon. Geo. Bancroft, Hon. Edward Everett, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Jared Sparks, LL.D., Jas. Walker, D. D., Prest. of Harvard College, Prof. C. C. Felton, LL. D., W. A. Stearns, D. D., Pres. Amherst College, and Prof. Agassiz.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Beautifully located on Otsego Lake—Rev. J. L. G. McKOWN, A. M., Principal. A new Boarding-School for both sexes; 15 Professors and Teachers; buildings new and well furnished. Particular attention paid to Music and Oil Painting. Expenses for the year, including board and everything except the ornamentals, within $[illegible]. First term commences Nov. 15. For further particulars, address the Principal.

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.—This School has reopened at No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Broome-st. Instruction given gratuitously in Wood Engraving, Lithography, and other branches. By order of the Managers.

L. CORNELIA HATCH, Superintendent.

Orders received at the School for Wood Engraving, &c., and executed promptly upon reasonable terms.

SING SING COLLEGE INSTITUTE.—This old Select Boarding School for boys will reopen on the first Monday in November. The course of instruction is well adapted for fitting young gents for any class in College, or for mercantile pursuits. No extra charges for modern languages. Circulars can be obtained at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, or by addressing the Principal, THOS. C. O'REILLY, Sing Sing.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 9th-av., began the first term of its third year Sept. 25. There are now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. [illegible] 4th st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 152 Macdougal-st.) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Principals—Commences its twelfth school-year on the second MONDAY of Sept., 1854. Pupils from 7 to 20 years of age. Catalogues of Terms, &c., at APPLETON'S and at the Institute.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—Long Island, reopens Nov. 3. Mrs. W. JONES receives ten pupils, to whom, aided by three resident teachers, she imparts a thorough and accomplished education. Music, French and Drawing are cultivated with eminent success. Terms $300 per annum, inclusive of all extras. Cards of JAMES IRWIN, Esq., No. 320 Broadway.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I.—Rev. R. D. VAN KLEEK, Principal. The next session will begin MONDAY, Nov. 6. Terms, $50 per quarter for board and tuition in English and Classical branches. Circulars may be had at No. 5 Front-st., Brooklyn, or No. 103 Fulton-st., New-York. Stages from Fulton Ferry half-hourly.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC—Taught as required for the counting-room, at PAINE'S Academies, No. 307 Grand-st., New-York and No. 155 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. No copying; each student makes his own books to suit any business. Ladies' writing classes meet daily. Terms, $3 full course of lessons.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Conn. The Fall Session commences on MONDAY, Oct. [illegible].

Mrs. C. W. WHITE, Principal.

Refers to W. T. Pinkney, President of the Amer. Insurance Company, No. 6 Chatham-st., New-York.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY.—[illegible] may be obtained at the bookstores of ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, THOS. J. CROWEN, CHAS. S. FRANCIS, and SAMUEL RAYNOR, or at the University from the Janitor.

GEO. S. PARKER, Principal.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO-FORTE, GUITAR, AND ACCORDION, in a scientific, easy and modern style, by Miss [illegible], on reasonable terms. No. 193 Canal-st., between Varick and Hudson. Apply on Monday or Thursday.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A parent who has been successful in procuring for his son a thorough, faithful and competent tutor, would heartily recommend him to any desirous of employing the most efficient method of education. Address H. C. L., this Office.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Stamford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars containing particulars, can be had at Raynor's Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, or by addressing the Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars containing terms, references, view of the Institute, and André Monument, can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, Principal.

MISS GALE—Teacher of the piano-forte, No. [illegible] West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Terms, $[illegible] per quarter.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 36 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ELEVENTH-ST.—Mr. DODWORTH [illegible] friends and the public, that the classes for the coming season will commence on SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M., for ladies, at [illegible] for children, and at [illegible] o'clock for gentlemen. [illegible] will be [illegible] to all the dances in ordinary use—with the same careful attention to the progress and deportment of the pupils which has been so distinguished a characteristic of the Academy. Circulars containing the days, hours, and terms of instruction, can be had at any time at the Academy, or will be sent by post.

THE ART OF DANCING—At No. [illegible] East [illegible] st., fourth house west of Broadway, south side. Mr. CHARRUAUD respectfully announces to his friends and patrons, that his classes will commence on SATURDAY, 14th, and MONDAY, 16th of October. Days WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at [illegible] o'clock, noon, and [illegible] o'clock afternoon, for ladies and children; MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 in the evening, for gentlemen. Particular attention paid to [illegible] and deportment of pupils. Boarding seminaries and private classes attended to. Circulars can be obtained as above. Soirees as usual. Pupils can enter at any time during the term. The [illegible] and Fulton Ferry, and all the Broadway stages pass near the room.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. [illegible] West 14th-st. MADAME C. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO, respectfully announce their Rooms open for the reception of pupils. Young Ladies and Master's Classes MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M. Gentlemen's Evening Class Mondays and Thursdays at [illegible] P. M., commencing Oct. 16. Saturday Evening Class for [illegible] pupils at 8 P. M., commencing Oct. 21. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time, the quarter commencing the day of entry.

SARACCO & CO'S APOLLINEA—No. [illegible] Great Jones-st. Prof. SARACCO, the only [illegible] teacher in America, has the honor to inform the respectable public that he will open his new and elegant Dancing Academy on MONDAY, Oct. [illegible]. He will give private lessons and hold classes from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. All the fashionable dances will be taught by him in a few lessons, having made an entirely new arrangement. For further particulars inquire at his Academy.

WHALE AND DAUGHTER'S DANCING CLASSES will commence at Metropolitan Academy, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] 4th-av., TUESDAY, Oct. 10; at Gothic Hall, Adams-st., Brooklyn, MONDAY, Oct. 9; at Union Hall Court-st., corner of Sackett, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11. For particulars circulars to be had as above, or at No. [illegible] 4th-av. W. & D. teach on the most approved and scientific principles.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL, at Montague Hall, No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn, will be re-opened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18. Reopens on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, [illegible] at 3½ o'clock. Mrs. L. will introduce [illegible] MATINEES DANSANTES, as heretofore. [illegible] given in schools and to private classes. For particulars apply to Mrs. L., at No. [illegible] Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

DANCING FOR NEW CLASSES.—[illegible]

GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS, &C.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.—CHARLES FULLER, NO. 230 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PHOSGENE GAS, and SPIRITS TURPENTINE, &c.

LAMPS FOR BURNING FLUID.—[illegible] Ladies and many others have [illegible] keeper to use burning fluid for light, notwithstanding the many accidents that have happened, [illegible] in filling lamps, or an improper use of the liquid [illegible] [illegible] STARR, FELLOWS & CO., No. [illegible] Beekman-st. [illegible] OIL, FLUID AND CAMPHENE LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS, and every size and style of GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—STEPHEN PHILBIN would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has opened his new gas fixture warerooms Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]-st., one door west of Broadway, where he has constantly on hand a splendid assortment of the latest patterns of GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c., of every character and style, from the well known manufactory of Cornelius, Baker & Co., Philadelphia. Also a large stock of [illegible] and other fixtures [illegible]. S. P. would invite the attention of [illegible] to his establishment, [illegible]. P. S.—Plumbing and gas fitting in all their various branches, attended to as heretofore. All work done at this establishment warranted. Branch at No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 17, 1854.

The Times for the Mails.

The DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail to any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Two copies will be sent for [illegible] Dollars.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

Further of the Arctic.

Through the courtesy of Captain Luce, we are enabled to give, this morning, additional particulars of the highest interest concerning the wreck of the *Arctic*. The incidents of the catastrophe, and the details of the position, conduct and measures for safety of the passengers during the last moments of their being upon the ship, which Captain Luce narrated to our Reporter, will be read with deep and universal interest. Concerning very many of those on board, these narratives give the first account that has yet been published;—and they furnish, in regard to all, much more full and satisfactory statements than surviving friends and the public have hitherto been able to procure.

We are happy to know that Captain Luce is in excellent health, and seems to have recovered almost entirely from the exhaustion and fatigue of the dreadful labors and anxieties he has undergone.

The News from Europe.

The *Baltic*, which arrived last evening, brought highly interesting and important intelligence. The Allied troops on the 20th of September stormed the camp of the Russians who were entrenched on the heights of the river Alma, to the number of 50,000 men, and after a desperate struggle of two hours and a half put them to rout, with a loss of 2,800 men on their part, and a much heavier loss on the part of the Russians. This intelligence is fully sustained by official dispatches. Still more important information has reached England, but unfortunately its sources are somewhat less reliable. It is reported that a French steamer had arrived at Constantinople, having met outside the Bosphorus another steamer which brought intelligence to Varna that the Allied armies had immediately pushed on to Sebastopol,—besieged that place—captured all the forts, with 800 guns on the 25th—sunk six Russian ships-of-war, and compelled Prince Menschikoff, after six hours' consideration, *to surrender the fortress*, with all its munitions of *every kind. This report is said* to have reached Bucharest from Constantinople by a Tartar, on the 30th of September, with a dispatch for Omer Pacha:—and the Turkish Minister in London informs the London *Times* that he has a dispatch also announcing the fall of Sebastopol.

This would seem to be reasonably explicit;—and yet doubt is cast upon its accuracy by subsequent rumors,—and especially by the fact that dispatches from Prince Menschikoff of the 26th make no mention of the fall of Sebastopol, but merely state that he had been able to effect a retreat, and was waiting for reinforcements. The rumor of the fall of the fortress may be premature; but there can be little doubt that it would before many days be compelled to yield to the besiegers.

The news of the victories in the Crimea had created intense excitement in England, and gave rise to the most profuse demonstrations of popular rejoicing. Further accounts were looked for with the most intense anxiety.

Our London Correspondent writes that Parliament would be called together for a short Autumnal Session; no public announcement to this effect, however, had been made.

From the other parts of Europe the intelligence by this arrival is not of special interest. The news from the Crimea had not produced any very marked effect on the markets,—though there had been a slight advance in Cotton. In Grains business was quiet.

The Future of Our Streets.

"Provide against a rainy day," is a sagacious maxim of street, as well as social philosophy. We have had a long spell of dry weather, rather more, perhaps, than our Western farmers desired, and, almost as a necessary consequence, have had comparatively clean streets. But "the melancholy days" of rain and sleet, of snow and frost, of thaw and sludge, are coming. For these, which the past records as "the saddest of the year," what provision have we made? Pass a few weeks, and, in the natural change of the seasons, we shall have wet weather. The question is—a very important question as regards the comfort and the health of our 600,000 inhabitants, to say nothing of a floating population of visitors and passers-through—are the streets of this Empire City to be as dirty in the coming as they have been in the departed wintry times?

New-York has achieved a bad eminence, on account of the condition of the streets, during some eight months out of the twelve. At times, even during the early part of the present year, Broadway has been ancle-deep in mud. Only those who have seen can realize the condition of other and less frequented streets. Broadway, as the great arterial line through this large and stately City, has usually been kept in a state which showed that some attempt, however trifling, had been made to clean it. But there are miles and miles of streets which appear, in wet weather, as if the sweeper's broom and the scavenger's cart were wholly unknown, from one end of the year to the other. Such are most of the streets branching down to the North and the East Rivers, (streets through which the commercial traffic of this vast emporium is circulated,) such are the wharves and quays; such are even such thoroughfares as Greenwich-street. While Broadway obtained what Irish Biddy calls "a lick and a promise," hundreds of other streets were passed over with neglect.

What can be done, on a regular system, even by the energy of one man, was shown by Mr. Genin, who made Broadway clean, at a small expense. We do not generally approve of monuments in honor of living men, but should not object to a statue of Genin, (it might stand in the centre of the water-less fountain in the Park,) which would represent him bearing a broom for a sceptre, and with his foot upon Arcularius, as upon the genius of city mud. Our three cents are ready, whenever the plate goes round for such a subject.

Before we can have a clean City, in which the bye-ways as well as the highways shall be swept every day, two or three preliminaries are essential. It is easy enough to make Broadway clean, and to keep it so, because Broadway is admirably paved. But the vast majority of our streets cannot be cleaned without difficulty, and can scarcely ever be kept clean, owing to their being full of ruts and hollows which are perpetual recipients of rain and mud. For example, see Nassau-street, one of our leading thoroughfares. It is crowded with such ruts and holes, some of them a foot deep, and no street-cleaner can keep such a street in condition. So, also, Chatham-street, (particularly that part near the Park,) which is invariably muddy on the slightest fall of rain, owing to its irregular pavement. And so, not to multiply instances, parts of the Sixth-avenue, of which no adequate idea can be formed, except by the unhappy victims who traverse it in the bone-shaking vehicles called omnibuses. In one word, *there cannot be a clean City without well-paved streets.*

Another great evil as interfering with the condition of the City, is the want of some check upon those street-destroyers, the house-builders. *Here*, when the erection of a house is determined upon, a mighty pyramid of bricks is erected in the street, even before one foot has been dug out for the foundation. Last year two such pyramids, right opposite each other, were cast down in Broadway, (between Canal-street and Taylor's,) narrowing the carriage-path so that only two vehicles could pass through the narrow gut at once. They kept their ground for weeks. Add to this, the breaking up of the sidewalk, commonly without taking the least pains to make it passable by planks, so that in wet weather the miserable foot passenger has only a choice between Scylla and Charybdis—between the soft sludge of the street and the tenacious clay-mud of where the pavement was. While we write, there is a new house in course of erection, close to the St. Nicholas Hotel, in Broadway, where even this choice is not given, for huge planks of timber are run across to the very edge of the sidewalk, so that the pedestrian *must* turn into the causeway and paddle through the damp, or dust, or mud, as the case may be. This, however, is comparatively a novel nuisance, only a couple of weeks old. But the Lafarge Hotel was burned down, as far back as the *first week* in January, and from that day to this, a vast quantity of building and masonry *debris* has encumbered the broken pavement and the carriageway. First, there, were the ruins of the Hotel, and now the materials for reconstructing the building. At this moment (and the nuisance may continue for many weeks,) the carriageway is strewed with blocks of stone, which, in fulness of time, are to form the front of the new Lafarge buildings. Would it be so *very* difficult to have these blocks housed within the building, to be taken out for use as required? Clearly they have no right to block up the causeway.

Much of this can be avoided—because it is avoided in other large cities. In Paris and London, for example, the burthening the street with a pyramid or a solid block of bricks is never permitted, except where *the erections are on behalf of the* public, and is then avoided as much as possible. The breaking up of the side-walk must be *paid for*, and heavily, in those cities. A strongly-built wooden shed, under which foot-passengers can walk in comfort, has to be erected in front of every building in course of repairs or erection. And as compensation for the slight inconvenience which, even with such preventives, the public may sustain, a payment varying from $25 to $50 a day, is exacted by the authorities, from all persons who in any way interfere with the street by building. The result is, the quickening of the work, and the diminution of time expended on it. With us, it would appear as if any man may pull down his house, break up the pavement, plant a block of bricks opposite it in the middle of the street, and then leave everything in abeyance for a few months. Had he to pay so much a day for the indulgence of such a caprice, he would think twice ere he attempted it.

Very soon, we shall have wet weather, and snow, and frost, and thaw—all making our streets nearly impassable. It is *now* that we ought to take measures for mitigating the evil, and not when, like an invading foe, it beats against our gates. Arcularius and Glazier have failed—let a new organization be made. We *can* have clean streets, and we *must* have them.

Mr. Ullman and Homer.

Domestic circles are deeply agitated with one question—is or is not Mr. Ullmann—or Mr. Ulman—or Mr. Ulmann—a native American? When the K. N.'s nominated him, it was as good as writing upon his back, that every foreign born citizen, running to the polls, might read it—"He is a *Native* American." But somebody trumped up a story, which has been the rounds, that he was born on the Rhine. Somebody else says, and it spreads, that he came from China in 1830, with the family of which he is an ornament, who were German Jews of sound morals but broken English. The *Courier and Enquirer* straightens this all out, by telling us in what State he was born, and how it was that in his early youth he traveled. The Albany *Journal* proves that when he was at Sale, he signed himself in Albany as "Daniel Ullmann, Calcutta, India," and the Buffalo Democracy is informed that his parents were French Catholics. The question is as far as ever from settlement.

Here we have a fresh and pungent argument for a Registration act in every State of the Union. We trust our Legislatures will consider it and save hereafter the feelings of citizens and the reputation of "Know-Nothings." Blind old Homer was treated very much as Mr. Ullmann is, only it was after he had stopped singing and was asleep that the question arose. The two cases will probably be settled at the same time; for in each case one party seems to know nothing about it, and the other knows too much for any of it to be authentic.

The Mob Spirit.

The mob spirit, we are sorry to hear, is rampant in Bangor. We know nothing of the provocation *that led the staid Maine* men,—where liquor is scarce and people are *supposed to be* generally sober—to tar and feather a Catholic priest *yesterday. Of* course it was great or it would not have been done. But the law is strong enough yet to deal out justice to offenders, and it is the part of good citizens to wait its tedious delays in patience for the State's sake.

FROM EUROPE.

THE NEWS BY THE BALTIC.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

London, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1854.

You will excuse me for not beginning this letter with the stereotyped exclamation, "*Sebastopol is fallen!*"—a cry that, naturally enough, has, since Saturday night, not ceased to be uttered in all public and private places. Well, it is a great fact, and I am not of those who, vexed at having been disappointed in their doubts, try to detract from the grandeur of the act. Besides, my disappointment is of a very gratifying sort. Diplomacy, in the Isle of Serpents, could not prevent the armies from accomplishing wonders of heroism. It is enough for us to know, that the protocols of 1815, this infernal *pactum* of the Holy Alliance, lies torn to pieces under the ruins of Fort Constantine, to feel delighted at the glorious news. And the deed was so quickly and so well done, that we almost forget to inquire why it was delayed so long. There are, as yet, no *official*, no *authenticated* accounts of the great achievement, but there cannot be any doubt of its being a fact. To-day's dispatches modify the first announcement, and Prince Menschikoff is reported not to have as yet surrendered the ships in the inner harbor, but the ultimate result cannot be altered. It would be good to hear that he has blown up himself and his ships, as he threatened to do, but whatever he may do, Sebastopol, with all its guns and stores, has fallen into the hands of the Allies. The fight was, it seems, a fierce one, and it is well for the Russians that they have at least and at last tried to stand their ground, for people began almost to doubt, whether there was any such thing as a Russian army. "The cowards," exclaimed a stockbroker last Friday evening, "they surrender Sebastopol *before I have realized my profits!*"

But I leave this matter, of which you will find full length descriptions in all the papers. A great step is made towards the *wishes of Democracy, for the aim of* which, the failure of the expedition against the Crimea-stronghold, would have been a serious check. The important question now is, what will the Czar do? Will he go down on his knees, or will he keep on fighting to the last? There are strong probabilities for the last, the Emperor's means of resistance—if he has any—being in the impassable wasteness of an Empire made for continued retreats before an enemy advancing on roadless plains and deserts. If he should submit, we shall no longer see people trembling at the rumors of Russia's formidable attitude. "The Colossus of the North" was of snow, and melted away under the fire of guns. The nightmare on the dreams of Democracy has been dispelled. We must, however, suspend our judgment until we know the decision of Nicholas, or to speak more correctly of Russia, for it is now for *her* to decide the question. What we are afraid of is, the effort of diplomacy to draw as little profit from that splendid victory as possible.

The hope is that the victors, carried away by the emboldening advantage just gained, will not be kept back, and it is now not improbable that "Charley," on hearing the fall of Sebastopol, may run down a Baltic stronghold.

Among the consequences of the Sebastopol victory, *Parliament is to be convoked for a short autumnal session*, at the end of this month or the beginning of the next. So says a gentleman of my acquaintance, who has good sources of information. Mr. Gladstone wants some more money, and now he may ask for it with the commanding voice of triumph. Victory must be paid for, sometimes even more than defeat.

The Spanish affairs, which were, and still are, supposed to be mixed up with the *new* policy of the United States, follow their retrograde march. Reaction has, or thinks it has, gained already so much ground that General Narvaez feels it his interest to return to *Madrid. Discord* and intrigue reign supreme in the council, or rather behind the council of the Madrid Cabinet, and so their successor must be at hand. *There is*, however, a good piece of news concerning that unhappy country. Christina, hardly at large, begins her work of machination. You will receive by this mail—which brings so many important accounts—a remarkable letter addressed by the proscribed ex-queen, to her dear and worthy daughter. The cause of *Spanish freedom* may be thankful for the good service rendered to it by that expectoration of its bitterest enemy. I am not to enter here into the analyzation of that royal correspondence, but it may be stated as one, and not the least testimony to the spirit of the days which it is our fortune to live in, that a crowned head must take to pen and ink in order to defend herself against popular accusation for concussion and rapine. Her Catholic Majesty must turn an "own correspondent" and an occasional contributor to that press which she kept gagged. But I doubt that she could earn her bread by her pen if deprived *of her notorious character.* There is such a *Lola Montes*-like insolence and barefaced hypocrisy in her lines that the ex-King of *Bavaria* might be delightfully mystified with them, but she tried to prove too much to be believed at all, just like the London auctioneer, who, illustrating the great advantages of an estate on sale, declares, in a recent advertisement, that "there are 600 acres of cover, and the pheasants, partridges, *hares*, wild-fowl, snipes, and woodcocks, *blacken the air.*"

Listen to the words of cowards. The last dispatches announce that Count Buol ordered Mr. Hubner to "congratulate the French Government in the name of the Emperor of Austria, on the glorious success which had attended the French arms in the Crimea." Common decency, vulgar shame, had commanded silence, but when had Austria either of them?

Here is another coward! "The King of *Naples* has forbidden the negotiation of the Russian loan on the Bourse of Naples." Was I right to say that the asses will by and by kick the fallen lion?

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 16.

The following circular, which is of great consequence to those interested in the fisheries, was issued from the Treasury Department this morning, and transmitted by mail to the Collector of the Customs at New-York:

Treasury Department, Oct. 16, 1854.

Sir: In consideration of the privilege now enjoyed by citizens of the United States, as well as of the probable exemption from duty, at an early day, of fish of all kinds, the products of fish, and all other creatures living in the water, and in pursuance of the stipulations of the Reciprocity Treaty of the 5th of June last, entered into between the United States and Great Britain, upon due compliance with the requirements of said treaty respectively by the Imperial Parliament and the Provincial Colonies affected by the treaty aforesaid, and in order to facilitate certain arrangements and understandings dependent upon the action of Congress, had between the Secretary of State of the United States and the British Minister, Mr. Crampton, it becomes necessary to issue the following instructions for your Government, to wit:

First, On entry at your port for consumption of the fish of the description mentioned, and due payment of the duties thereon, you will give the owners, importers, or agent, a proper receipt therefor, with the Custom-House seal attached, specifying the name and nation of the vessel, the date of her entry, the place from whence arriving, with the quantity and description of the fish.

Second, Should the parties desire to warehouse under bonds, you will permit the same to be done in accordance with the existing provisions of the laws on the subject, taking care to give such particulars of the law on the transaction in the bond as to show the true object of the obligation. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
J. G. WASHINGTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

To H. J. Redfield, Esq., Collector.

Arrival of Capt. Luce at Troy—His Departure for New-York.

Troy, Monday, Oct. 16—4:30 P. M.

Capt. Luce, of the *Arctic*, has just arrived by the northern train. An immense throng assembled at the *dépôt*, and gave the heroic sailor an enthusiastic greeting.

Escape from Jail.

Troy, Monday, Oct. 16.

Mr. Nelson, late Postmaster at Keeseville, and editor of the *Gazette*, who was in jail there for robbing the mail, escaped last night by the aid of a saw and rope,—cutting away one of the bars and letting himself down by the window. He was to have been tried at the United States District Court at Albany this week.

Charge of Judge Curtis to the Grand Jury of Massachusetts.

Boston, Monday, Oct. 16.

At the opening of the U. S. Circuit Court this morning, Judge Curtis charged the Grand Jury, first, in respect to the attempted rescue of Burns, and next, in regard to the numerous steamboat accidents, stating that notwithstanding the precautionary laws passed by Congress, not a single person guilty of negligence had been convicted or punished. He held that the laws on this subject should be vigorously enforced, though the American people were to blame in desiring speed rather than safety.

He also referred to the laws in force against fillibustering expeditions, saying that since the days of Washington, such expeditions had by law been declared a high misdemeanor.

It is understood that complaints will be made to this Grand Jury, against certain persons who spoke at Faneuil Hall, for being accessory to the attack upon the Court House, the death of Mr. Batchelder, and the attempted rescue of Burns.

Democratic Nomination for Congress—Death of Hon. Jared Perkins.

Boston, Monday, Oct. 16.

Hon. Charles R. Vickery, of Taunton, has been nominated by the Democrats of the Second District for Congress.

Hon. Jared Perkins, Representative from the Cheshire District (New-Hampshire) in the last Congress, died at his residence in Nashua on Saturday last.

The Cotton Crop—New-Orleans Markets.

New-Orleans, Monday, Oct. 16.

The accounts of the Cotton crop received during the last few days, have been generally of an unfavorable character, and prices in our market are consequently a trifle higher. Middling is quoted at 8½c.

The sales of the past week have been 20,000 bales. To-day's business was restricted to 2,000 bales. Flour is selling at $6 50, and Corn at 70c. Lard has declined 1c. ⅌ lb., barrels being quoted at 11c.

Sterling Exchange is at 9½ ⅌ cent. prem.

Progress of the Yellow Fever.

Baltimore, Monday, Oct. 16.

The Southern mail as late as due from all points is received.

The total number of deaths at New-Orleans during the week ending the 8th inst., was 358, of which 307 were from fever.

At Savannah, on Thursday last, there were 3 deaths from the fever. At Charleston, on Friday, there were 8 deaths, and at Augusta, on the same day, 3.

The Burning of the Steamer Princess.

Baltimore, Monday, Oct. 16.

The total loss of life by the burning of the steamer *Princess*, on the Mississippi, a few days since, was as follows: Mrs. Wise and child, Miss Wilson, a little boy, Andy Thompson, Jr., the pilot, George Barritt the first engineer, two negro women, and fifteen hands and slaves belonging to the boat. The boat was entirely destroyed, with her cargo of 3,000 bales of cotton.

Meeting of the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Baltimore, Monday, Oct. 16.

An important meeting of the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was held in this city to-day. The Stockholders' opposition ticket was elected by a large majority. They propose replacing Thomas Swann in the Presidency.

Know-Nothing Nomination for Congress.

Springfield, Monday, Oct. 16.

Rev. Mark Trafton, a Methodist minister, of Westfield, has been nominated by the Know-Nothings as their candidate for Congress in the Berkshire District.

Steamboat Accident.

Cincinnati, Monday, Oct. 16.

The steamer *Isabel*, from New-Orleans for St. Louis, struck a snag near the latter city, on Thursday evening, and sunk to the boiler deck. She had a large and valuable cargo on board. Happily, no lives were lost.

The Steamship City of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Monday, Oct. 16.

A letter from St. John's, N. F., states that the steamship *City of Philadelphia* was breaking in two.

The James Adger at Charleston.

Charleston, Saturday, Oct. 14.

The U. S. Mail steamship *James Adger*, Capt. S. C. Turner, arrived here at 3 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

Split Among the Know-Nothings.

Utica, Monday, Oct. 16.

The "Know-Nothing" Order of this city and vicinity have decided to call a meeting of those of the Order who disapprove of the Ullmann nomination with a view to a new organization which shall be independent of New-York dictation.

Mr. Wm. M. French of this city has been appointed to correspond with those Councils who may wish to join in this movement.

The Steamship Osprey.

Halifax, Monday, Oct. 16.

The steamship *Osprey* left St. John's on the 11th, with the wrecked passengers of the steamer *City of Philadelphia*. She arrived here to-day, and is now taking coal on board, previous to her departure for Philadelphia.

Illness of Gov. Seymour's Mother.

Albany, Monday, Oct. 16.

Gov. Seymour left Albany on Saturday for Utica, where he is detained by the severe illness of his mother.

A Catholic Priest Tarred and Feathered.

Bangor, Monday, Oct. 16.

Rev. Mr. Bassett, a Roman Catholic priest of this place, was tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail, at Ellsworth, on Saturday evening. He had been previously threatened.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen last evening concurred in a report of the Councilmen in favor of remunerating D. T. Valentine in the sum of $1,000 for preparing this year's Manual. The Board also concurred in a resolution to instruct the City Inspector to advertise for proposals to remove by boats all the night soil from the City, instead of placing it into the docks. A report was received adverse to the appropriation of $500 for funeral expenses of Capt. James McCabe of the New-York Volunteers. Referred.

PRINTING.

The report of the Special Committee on Printing was taken up, laid on the table, and ordered the special order for Monday next.

INSPECTORS.

Resolution by Alderman Blunt—That the Comptroller be directed not to pay any Inspector who may be appointed on any work whatever, until such Inspector has made an affidavit that he has spent the whole time—10 hours per day—on said work, and has in his possession a copy of the contract and well understands the same. Also that he well understands the work on which he has been appointed, and that all the work, as far as progressed, has been done in strict accordance with the contract.

☞ The Board of Councilmen last evening elected Mr. C. A. S. Holden First Assistant Clerk, by a vote of 31 to 17 for J. D. Jackson, and 3 scattering. John C. Green was chosen as Messenger.

The Emerald Guard Excursion.—The Emerald Guard, Capt. Manahan, went on an excursion, yesterday, to Hoboken, and returned in the evening, after having spent a very pleasant day. They turned out thirty-nine muskets, and, accompanied by Manahan's band, made a very fine appearance. After having riddled their target, seventeen prizes were awarded.

Accident to a Ferry Boat.—Yesterday afternoon the bark *Thomas Ritchie*, in tow, came into collision with the Catherine ferry boat *Louise*, doing her considerable damage. The injury received by the bark was trifling.

☞ The U. S. steamship *Florida* arrived yesterday morning, from Savannah on the 13th inst. The Purser, Mr. H. P. Clarke, sends us early papers.

☞ The Board of Supervisors met yesterday; no business was transacted of public importance.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Monday, Oct. 16.

Before Hon. Judge Mitchell.

NO VERDICT IN THE CASE OF WILLIAM FOWKES.

The Jury empanneled in the case of William *Fowkes, who was indicted for the murder of* Edward Begen, by shooting him with a pistol at No. 64 Frankfort-street, on the 2d of July last, and whose trial closed on Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M., were confined to their room, under the careful surveillance of the Court attendants, from the termination of the trial on Saturday until near 12 o'clock this morning. They sent in a request to be brought into Court, with the intimation, we believe, that there was no probability of their coming to an agreement.

Judge Mitchell did not accede to the request of the Jury at that time.

At the close of Mr. Spencer's address in behalf of another prisoner, the jury were called into court, and on being asked as to whether they had agreed or not on their verdict, the foreman replied in the negative.

The learned Judge remarked that the same evidence which they had had before them was all that could be presented to any subsequent jury, and that this consideration, therefore, might have had influence with him in keeping them longer confined to their apartment, but seeing that they had already *been confined since 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon*, (about 46 hours, as it was now after 2 o'clock) and as they expressed an opinion that there was no likelihood of their agreeing, he would discharge them until Thursday morning.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Oct. 16.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

In a *Petition, Russell E. Gleason.*—Reference to E. Fitch Smith, Esq., to report as to proper person to be appointed trustee.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

Thomas Bunker vs. Margaret Bunker.—Allowance $50 for counsel fees. Motion may be renewed as to the alimony, &c.

McMahon vs. Brown.—Complainant may furnish proof that judgment was in Supreme Court, and get order to appear.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, Oct. 17.

United States District Court—7, 8, 30, 33, 35, 36, 38, 70, 39, 40.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 1389, 933, 12, 1321, 1228, 1232, 1223, 1299, 1392, 1370, 1380, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1417, *Part II.*—Nos. 1100, 1166, 1193, 1251½, 1327, 1325, 1332, 1333, 1060, 1361, 1357, 1339, 1241, 1418, 1419.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.*—Nos. 470, 797, 801, 718, 779, 483, 631, 693, 780, 804, 805, 806, 807, 809, 810. *Special Term*—Demurrer No. 3—*Part II.*—Nos. 79, 90, 64, 63 and 84, still on argument.

Superior Court—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 230, 264, 307, 379, 266, 123, 426, 427, 441, 442, 438, 73, 111, 231, 292, 342, 318, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 471, 474, 475, 476, 477, 479, 482, 478, 483, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 494, 495, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 378, 322 and 60.

LONG ISLAND.

Inquest.

Coroner Ball, of Brooklyn, yesterday concluded the examination of witnesses concerning the death of James Moran, who died on the 5th inst., from a stab received on the 2d inst., while in an affray with James Plunkett, in Warren-street, near Nevins. The testimony went to show that Moran was intoxicated, and Plunkett, as his friend, endeavored to get him home, when Moran seized hold of Plunkett—who had a knife in his hand—and during the scuffle that ensued the deceased was stabbed in the stomach, which caused his death on the third day thereafter. Plunkett was held for examination before Justice Blachly.

Assembly District Conventions.

The Delegates to the Second Assembly District Convention, of Brooklyn, met last evening, and renominated S. D. Backus for Assembly.

The Third Assembly District Convention met last evening, and nominated John H. Rhodes for Assembly.

More Eastern Firemen.

There is now a beautiful Company of Firemen visiting the City, from Charlestown, Mass. They number some 60 members, and have with them their elegant machine, designated "Washington" No. 5. They have quartered at the Cooper House, and leave for home this afternoon, via the Fall River route. They are accompanied by Bond's Cornet Band, of Boston, whose frequent appearance in our City during this season, has rendered them familiar with our citizens.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

☞ Circuit Court—Tuesday—Nos. 7, 39, 43, 44, 46, 51, 52, 53, 54, 54½, 55, 56, 57, 58.

The Late Explosion in Williamsburg—*Inquest.*—The inquest on the bodies of Wm. Real and Patrick Reglin, who lost their lives by the explosion of Furman & Co.'s Whisky Still on Friday, was held last evening before Coroner Hanford. Nothing from the witnesses was elicited showing the cause of the explosion. The Jury rendered a verdict that Wm. Real and Patrick Reglin came to their death by injuries received by the explosion of a still in the distillery of Furman and Co., on Friday last.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PEARL TABLET, A FINE ARTICLE FOR IMproving the complexion and giving the skin a fine, smooth surface, and healing pimples and other eruptions of the skin. Try it. For sale at GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

GREAT BARGAINS.—Elegant velvet and tapestry carpeting from the recent large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.
New styles velvet, 10s. to 14s. per yard.
New styles tapestry, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles Brussels, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles 3-ply, 6s. to 8s. per yard.
New styles superfine ingrain, 4s. to 5s. per yard.
Ingrain, 2s. to 3s. per yard.
Also, a large stock of new patterns oil cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade equally low.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

TO LET—THE STORE OCCUPIED BY DR. ——, No. 13 Vesey-st., and communicating through to No. 6 Barclay-st. Possession can be given immediately. The lease has five years to run from 1st of May next.
MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No. 13 Vesey and No. 6 Barclay-st., Directly in rear of Astor House.

BREVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE—WE NOTICE that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction THIS DAY at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 141 beautiful plots of ground, situated at Wolverthdale, or Hart's Corners, Westchester County, New-York, in the immediate vicinity of the New-York and Harlem Railroad dépôt at that place. This property possesses a great combination of natural advantages, being about twenty-four miles from the City Hall and about two miles this side of White Plains in the vicinity of schools, churches, stores, post-office, &c. The character of the soil is excellent, with general elevation and a gentle slope towards Bronx River, abounding in beautiful cottage and villa sites, shade and fruit trees, the views abundant, and scenery delightful, with unusual facilities for gunning and fishing in the neighborhood.
The above plots are eligibly situated in the most pleasant and important part of the village, and are laid out in the most desirable and available manner on 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th-av., and on Fisher, Walworth and Grove-sts. The situation is extremely healthy and free from nuisances, and possesses innumerable attractions to capitalists and others desirous of obtaining beautiful cottage sites or village lots in the vicinity of the City of New-York. The terms of sale will be liberal to the purchasers, and printed abstracts of title will be delivered to each purchaser free of charge.
For maps, describing the above property, and further particulars of sale, apply to the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

MEDICATED INHALATION—CITY TESTIMONY.—Dr. Curtis—*Dear Sir:* Having witnessed the excellent effects of your HYGEANA, OR INHALING HYGEAN VAPOR AND CHERRY SYRUP in a case of chronic bronchitis, and being much in favor of counter irritation in affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, I can therefore cheerfully recommend your Medicated Apparatus as being the most convenient and effectual mode of applying anything of the kind I have ever seen.
No doubt thousands of persons may be relieved, and many cured by using your remedies.
I must here be allowed to confess that I am opposed to prescribing or using secret compounds, but this little neatly-contrived article, and its effects in the case above alluded to, has induced me to speak in its favor.
You are at liberty to use this in any way you may think proper. Respectfully yours, &c.,
C. JOHNS, M. D., No. 669 Houston-st., New-York.
Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. H. RING, corner of John-st. and Broadway; P. H. KNAPP, Nos. 362 Hudson-st. and 477 8th-av.; C. H. PHILLIPS, corner of Wooster and Houston-sts.; Dr. D. McNEIL, No. 127 9th-av., and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st. and No. 146 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY AT COST PRICES.—E. T. WILDE would apprise the milliners of New-York and the adjacent cities, that he has all the new styles of ladies' bonnets, brought out in Paris for the present Fall and coming Winter, and that they will be sold at Cost Prices.
In the French artificial flower department, the feather department, and the ribbon department, (all fully stocked with late importations from abroad,) the same advantage is offered to purchasers. Desirous of retaining all the numerous employés in his service, irrespective of profit to himself, the subscriber is determined to sell at such rates as will command custom from all quarters, and insure rapid sales.
Ladies are invited to visit his show-rooms and inspect the superb French millinery with which they are filled. Such goods at such prices are not, it is believed, to be found elsewhere in New-York.
E. T. WILDE, Nos. 20 and 22 John-st.

WE ARE WONDERFULLY MADE!—WHEN IT IS known that each human being throws out several pounds of the refuse of animal matter every day, through the pores of the skin, the conditions under which these functions are placed become subjects for serious consideration. The best articles suited to impart health and vigor to the whole outward system, are BOGLE'S Hyperion Fluid for the hair, Hebeline, for removing tan and eruptions of the skin, and Amole for shaving. This last is a most delicious article, and leaves the face as smooth as a piece of satin, and all of them operate to purify the skin, and to protect it against the influences of change in the climate.
Sold by the Inventor, WM. BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston;—In New-York, by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; CHAS. RING & CO., Broadway; RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., Broadway; CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st., and by Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world.

A FRIEND AT A PINCH IS, ACCORDING TO THE old proverb, the best of friends, and literally such a friend is obtainable in a 25 cent box of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF, a new discovery, and one that has already accomplished most important results. The worst and most distressing cases of catarrh, cold in the head, inflammation of the eyes, deafness, dimness of vision, noises in the head, &c., vanishing, as if by magic, under its influence. Scientific research has proved that the medicinal properties of certain roots and herbs have immediate action through the organs of smelling, and effect cures where all other means fail. This invaluable compound can be procured in single boxes or by the dozen, of
S. C. JOLLIE, No. 300 Broadway.

RICH'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE, WILDER'S PATENT.—The subscribers respectfully inform the public that they are the only manufacturers of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE in this City, (Mr. Herring having reassigned Wilder's patent to Mr. Wilder,) and they assure their customers that not a dollar's worth of property has ever been consumed (in 12 years) in a safe of their make. They are made in the most faithful manner and secured with Jones' World's Fair Lock, Hall's improved, with a key not larger than a two shilling piece, Day and Newell's celebrated lock, Yales' improved, or any other that may be desired. A large assortment always on hand and for sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., successors to Rich & Co.

PIANO-FORTES.—THOSE WISHING SUPERIOR instruments at an extremely low price, will not fail of being suited by calling at the great music establishment of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. In the immense assortment constantly in store, are the greatly improved pianos, which, in brilliancy and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, beauty and durability of make, are not excelled by any other Pianos in the United States. The elegant Pianos of this make, which attracted so much attention at the State Fair, can also be seen at the store.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RUPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT. THE ONLY RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—MARSH & CO. have just received the United States Letters Patent for MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS that took the premium at the late exhibition in the Crystal Palace. It has received the universal approbation of the medical and surgical profession of the City, and will cure nine out of ten cases of reducible Hernia. All persons are cautioned against infringing upon this instrument. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.
MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

KNOX IS THE MOST STUDIOUS MAN TO PLEASE that we know of, and this year he has succeeded to a charm with his new hat, which seems to be the rage in every part of the City, whether you are at the opera or in the street. They improve a man's appearance wonderfully. We understand, also, that KNOX is making great preparation for the ladies in the fur line, and he will soon have open for their inspection, the finest lot that has yet been opened in the City. Recollect that KNOX'S stores are at No. 533 Broadway and No. 128 Fulton-st.

MELODIONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons, place them far in advance of any other make of this class of instruments. They are tuned in the equal temperament, and are admirably adapted to the use of lecture, club or lodge rooms.
Sold, wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

STEPPING FROM THE SUBLIME TO THE RIDICULOUS may be realized by getting a set of Shirts from GREEN, No. 1 Astor House, and then for comparison's sake obtaining another set from some inferior manufacturer. It is worse than Shakspeare's contrast between "Hyperion" and a "Satyr."

THREE DOLLAR HATS AT GENIN'S.—FOR THE accommodation of a numerous class of customers, GENIN is now manufacturing and selling a handsome, serviceable $3 Fall Hat, of the same shape as his leading Dress Hat for the present season. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

PLAID CASHMERES—JUST RECEIVED BY THE Europa, 5 cases rich Plaid French Merinos, which we will open on Monday. Also, 2 cases Plaid Cashmeres, 2s.—same as usually sold at 3s.
E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

SILKS, SILKS—JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, rich Plaid and Striped Silks, 4s., 5s., 6s. and 8s. Also, rich Brocade Satin, Plaid and China do., from 6s. to $4. 600 doz. ladies' best Kid Gloves, at 4s. per pair.
E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

JUST RECEIVED—1,200 OVERCOATS, $3 EACH: Dress and Frock Coats, $6, cost originally $16; 3,000 pairs Cassimere Pants, at $2, cost $6, last year's make. Bills on broken Banks of this City taken for clothing.
GEO. LEVIS, Corner Nassau and Beekman-sts.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS, FOR use in cold or wet weather. Also, Ladies' Lined Gloves and Bleaching Gloves and Mitts, a certain cure for rough or chapped hands. For sale at all Rubber stores, and to the trade only, at No. 26 John-st., up stairs.

SHAKER KNITTED UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, together with every other description of Under Garments, selling at the most reasonable prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt Warehouse, No. 159 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers. Cravats, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.

$200,000 WORTH OF RICH ENGLISH MEDALLION, velvet Tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, at unprecedented low prices. N. B.—20,000 yards beautiful ingrain Carpeting at 2s., 3s. and 4s. per yard, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

FINE FRENCH MERINOS AT 75 CENTS—JUST received, 3 cases of fine French Merinos at 6s.; 4 cases do. superfine at 8s. Fine Paramattas, 3s., 3s. 6d. and 4s. per yard.
E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—BANK OF THE UNION.—Notes on the above Banks taken at par for Clothing, at 25 cents cash. Knickerbocker Bank, par or 50 cents cash, at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

J. H. THOMPSON, FROM PARIS, PHRENOLOGICAL Hair Cutter, is to be found at No. 6 Warren-st., 3 doors from Broadway. He is the only Artist in New-York who thoroughly understands cutting the hair to suit the formation of the head. Call and try his skill.

THE NEW FLUID REGULATOR LAMP—MAY BE seen burning daily at No. 7½ Beekman-st. See advertisement under "Lamps."

Improvements in the Navigation of the St. Lawrence.

The Montreal *Herald* of a late date, after speaking of the manner of the discovery of Messrs. Maillefert and Raasloff's system of submarine blasting, and of what they had previously accomplished, says:

"Since our last notice of Messrs. Maillefert and Raasloff's operations, in the Upper St. Lawrence, we are glad to find a good deal has been accomplished. The Long Sault and the other rapids between Prescott and Lake St. Francis, have been thoroughly examined, while the survey—a most difficult and dangerous one—of the Coteau, Cedars and Cascades Rapids has been all but concluded. The experimental blastings have also been continued, and with most satisfactory results, leaving no grounds for doubting of the perfect practicability of improving all these channels, notwithstanding the manifold difficulties and dangers with which all operations in the rapids are necessarily attended.

"Why cannot M. Maillefert's system be brought to bear upon the shoals at the entrance to our harbor, by which so much loss and damage has accrued to the underwriters? A few days' blasting, to be followed by a few weeks' dredging, would, we feel confident, entirely remove these shelves of rock."

Over the Falls.—The Canal Boat which lodged in the rapids, near the head of Goat Island, early in the season, left her Summer residence on Tuesday night of last week; since which nothing has been heard of her whereabouts. Her remains are supposed to be revolving in the whirlpool below, or, to have floated to the more distant Ontario. She staid with us longer than most visitors, but, like many, has taken her last pleasure trip. [*Niagara Falls Gazette, Oct. 11.*

POLITICAL NOTICES.

Second Ward Democratic Whig Charter Nominations.—The following ticket was unanimously nominated by the Whig Charter Convention:
For Councilman—IIId District—GIDEON CLIFTON.
For Assessor—ISAAC AYRES.
For School Commissioner—J. G. ABBE.
For School Trustee—G. G. HERMANCE.
For School Inspector—ELIJAH H. MANSFIELD.
For Constables—THOMAS HALLAM, HENRY RODERWOUD.
Inspectors of Election.
1st District—John Hooper and J. G. Abbe.
IId District—Joseph Manning and M. C. Fordham.
JOSEPH MANNING, Chairman.
J. G. Abbe, Secretary.

For Assembly—1st District—Composed of 1st and IId Wards.—MATHEW C. FORDHAM, of the IId Ward, was unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate by the Whig Assembly Convention, which assembled at No. 8 State-st., on Friday Evening, Oct. 13.
J. C. GARRISON, Chairman.
E. McGinnis, Secretary.

At a Meeting held at No. 58 Dey-st., on Friday evening, 13th inst., I was nominated as Independent Candidate for Inspector of Election in the Third Ward. I beg leave to ask that my name be withdrawn from the ticket, my aspirations not having attained the conferred honor. JOSEPH SIMONSON, Jr.
New-York, Oct. 16, 1854.

14th Ward Charter Convention.—REGULAR WHIG NOMINATIONS.—At a meeting of this Convention, held at the Broadway House, on Saturday, Oct. 14, 1854, the following ticket was unanimously nominated:
For Councilman, 24th District—KNEELAND S. TOWNSEND.
For Councilman, 27th District—JOHN HOOPE.
For Councilman, 30th District—GEORGE H. SHERWOOD.
For School Commissioner—BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr.
For Assessor—WARREN WARD.
For Trustees—ALBERT ROOT, ABRAHAM FITCH. To fill vacancy—JOHN F. ENGELBRECHT.
For Assessor—LUCIUS B. ALLEN.
For Constables—D. F. SIMONSON, JOHN S. HARDENBROOK.
Inspectors of Election.
1st District—Charles F. Myers, John Fleming.
2d District—Martin Benedict, William Magee.
3d District—W. F. Kuss, James McLean.
4th District—William S. Dunham, Basil W. Richards.
5th District—Horatio C. Wash, George J. Wood.
6th District—Charles A. Stuart, E. D. Lawrence.
CHARLES E. SMITH, Chairman.
A. B. Watrous, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1854.
To the Alumni:—The first Annual Address before the Alumni of Columbia College will be delivered by Rev. WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., at the Clinton Hall Lecture Room, (Astor-place,) on TUESDAY, Oct. 31, 1854, at 8 o'clock P. M., being the Centennial Anniversary of the day on which its Charter was granted to Columbia College.
The Alumni of the College are requested to attend the Annual Business Meeting, which will be held in the Class Room, over the Lecture Room, at 3 o'clock P. M. of the same day.
The Annual Dinner of the Alumni will be served at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at 6 o'clock.
Tickets, admitting to the Address, will be distributed gratuitously to the Alumni of the College on application to the Committee of Arrangements.
Alumni wishing Dinner tickets, are requested to apply for them to either of the undersigned, on or before Saturday, 21st October instant.
ROBERT KELLY, Chairman Gen. Com.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.
OLIVER E. STRONG, No. 127 William-st.
JAMES A. HAMILTON.
JOHN JAY, No. 20 Nassau-st.
ROBERT LeROY, No. 8 West 23d-st.
J. F. GIRAUD FOSTER, No. 60 Wall-st.
JOHN D. SKIDMORE, Secretary, No. 27 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.
Comm'e of Arrangements.

Health, Life and Vigor Secured.—Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will relieve with wonderful rapidity, every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus; restores the appetite, renews the strength, hardens the muscles, braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits, promotes the mental energies, banishes despondency, imparts to the attenuated frame a more robust appearance, allays irritation, calms the disturbed imagination, builds up the shattered constitution, and may be taken without fear by the feeblest maiden, wife or mother, as it is composed solely of the juices of rare Oriental herbs, potent only to invigorate, exhilarate and restore.
If the system has become relaxed by improper indulgences, the Cordial will infuse a more vigorous vitality into every organ. The lassitude resulting from late hours, or too close application to labor of any kind, is quickly removed by its action, and ladies engaged in sedentary occupations, and subjected to inconvenience therefrom, will find it a safe and healthy stimulant. Where the circulation of the blood is sluggish, or any of the functions of the body are suspended or imperfectly performed, it will restore the natural action and communicate permanent energy to the secretive and distributive organs.
CAUTION.
DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL has been counterfeited by some unprincipled persons.
In future all the genuine Cordial will have the proprietor's facsimile pasted over the cork of each bottle, and the following words blown in the glass:
DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL,
C. H. RING, PROPRIETOR, N. Y.
The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles.
Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12.
C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

New-York Medical College, East 13th-st.—The Winter Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Introductory by Prof. E. H. Parker, M. D.
FACULTY.
Horace Green, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
E. H. Davis, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
B. Fordyce Barker, M. D., Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children.
R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
J. M. Carnochan, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Operations of Surgery.
E. R. Peaslee, M. D., Professor of General, Descriptive and Microscopic Anatomy.
E. H. Parker, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
John Parkes, LL. D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.
D. S. Conant, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.
Adam Reuker and Charles I. Hopkins, Chemical Assistants. GEO. WOOD, President Board of Trustees.
R. Ogden Doremus, Secretary.

Mercantile Library Association.—A course of Lectures on *The Rise and Fall of the Bourbons*, recently prepared in Paris by Rev. John Lord, will be delivered in the Lecture Room of Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock:
Lect. I. Oct. 18—Henry IV, *and the Huguenotic Contest.*
Lect. II. Oct. 25—Cardinal Richelieu, *and the Development of Absolutism.*
Lect. III. Nov. 1—Louis XIV. *The Grandeur and Glory of the Monarchy.*
Lect. IV. Nov. 8—Louis XV. *The Corruption and Decline of the Monarchy.*
Lect. V. Nov. 15—Napoleon Bonaparte.
Terms—Tickets to the Course for a Lady and Gentleman, $2 50; Gentleman, $1 50. Single Lecture, Lady and Gentleman, 75 cents; Gentleman, 50 cents.
Members' Course Tickets, Lady and Gentleman, $1 50; Gentleman, $1; Single Lectures, 25 cents each.
DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, Chairman Lecture Committee.

New-York Medical College.—The Introductory Lecture to the Annual Course of Instruction in this Institution will be delivered by Prof. E. H. PARKER, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 18th inst. The profession and the public generally, are invited to attend.
The Winter Course will be continued by
Horace Green, M. D., on *Theory and Practice.*
E. H. Davis, M. D., on *Materia Medica, &c.*
B. F. Barker, M. D., on *Obstetrics, &c.*
R. O. Doremus, M. D., on *Chemistry.*
J. M. Carnochan, M. D., on *Surgery.*
E. R. Peaslee, M. D., on *Anatomy.*
E. H. Parker, M. D., on *Physiology and Pathology.*
John Parkes, LL. D., on *Medical Jurisprudence.*
R. O. DOREMUS, Dean of the Faculty.

Peruvian Febrifuge—A NEVER FAILING CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—This preparation is the result of practical observation and experience for a number of years, in the treatment and cure of Fever and Ague, and such has been the uniform success in its use, that no case is known where this valuable remedy has failed to cure when timely administered.
A single teaspoonful will, if timely administered, prevent an attack of Chills and Fever, and while operating so effectually as a palliative, its permanency is equally reliable.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally.

A Phrenological Class is now being formed at No. 308 Broadway, by Mr. L. N. FOWLER. Object, to impart a practical knowledge of Phrenology; to teach others how to delineate character on scientific principles; the relation between body and mind; the temperaments. The exact location of all the Organs will be pointed out, and their combined influence practically illustrated. The class will be open to both sexes. Parents and Teachers may derive especial advantages by attending. For particulars inquire of FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Intellotype Printing.—Is a new Art worthy of the examination of all business men who desire to advertise their wares or business through the medium of Labels, Show Cards, Posters, &c. The work produced by this art is exceeding beautiful, remarkably striking and bold, and much cheaper than equally effective bills can be produced by any other art now before the public. Call and see the specimens at No. 20 Beekman-st., 2d floor, where orders for this style of Printing, or anything in the Stereotyping or Job Printing line are neatly and promptly executed. HORACE GREELEY & CO.

A Whisper to the Ladies.
Are your cheeks with pimples marred?
Is your brow with freckles starred?
Are there blotches on your neck?
Or does tan your bosom speck?
Is your skin of saffron tint?
If so, we would gently hint,
Beauty may again be yours,
Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers.
For sale by Fetridge & Co., Boston; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price 50 cents.

Political Printing—By Day and Night.
POSTERS,
CIRCULARS,
TICKETS, &c. &c.
Executed at short notice, CHEAP for CASH. Office open till 12 o'clock at night.
PHAIR & CO., No. 22 Beekman-st., a few doors below Nassau.

Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, canker, bilious complaints, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

The Cheap Boot Store!—ABR'M BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st., (between Broadway and Nassau-st.,) keeps constantly on hand, and manufactures to order;
Best French Calf-skin Boots $3 75
(Equal to any $5 or $6 Boots.)
Double-soled Water-proof Boots $4 50
Best French Patent Leather Boots from .... $4 to $7
Also, a good assortment of Shoes of every kind.

It is Important to the Public to Remember, that while Saving's Banks are breaking, and the best Stocks depreciating, East New York property is rapidly improving in value. I will sell centre Lots from $150 to $300; Lots in Hale's addition to East New-York from $75 to $150. Terms, payment easy. Last named property will soon be as valuable as the Centre Lots. Six Houses for sale, at prices varying from $900 to $2,000. Money loaned for building on Centre Lots, if application is made immediately. Apply to CHAS. R. MILLER, No. 195 Broadway.

American Protestant Association.—All members of Olive Branch Lodge No. 7, of the above Association, are notified to attend at their Lodge-room, No. 187 Bowery, on TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, to nominate Officers for the ensuing term; and Wednesday, 25th inst., the election for the same will take place. By order of the Lodge. JOHN J. PRICE, R. S.

The Crystal Palace.—A FEW LAST WORDS.—It is an unquestioned fact that the Crystal Palace stands alone—a model structure of its kind. It is no less true that as an exhibition of the Industrial and Ornamental Arts, its contents are worthy the examination of every man and woman in the land. Lastly, it will close on the 1st of November next.

Coughs and Colds Should be Checked at Once.—At this changeable season Prof. McCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MIXTURE never fails to give instant relief, and has saved thousands of valuable lives. Price 25 cents. Depot No. 122 Fulton-st. Sold by all druggists; and by H. C. PRIDHAM, corner 4th-av. and 31st-st.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.—The Annual Meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture room of the Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, (corner Clinton-st.) At this meeting the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place, and the annual reports of the President and Treasurer will be read. J. McGEE, Recording Secretary.

American Institute Farmer's Club.—A regular meeting will be held THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock M., at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway. Some interesting papers will be read. Admittance free. HENRY MEIGS, Secretary.

There will be a Public Lecture before the Convention of Hydropathic Physicians, at Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, opposite Bond-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, at 7½ o'clock, by O. H. WELLINGTON, M. D.

Association of Exempt Firemen.—The regular quarterly meeting will be held at the house of Engine Company No. 4, in Mercer-st., between Amity and 4th, on TUESDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. GEO. W. WHEELER, R. S.

Notice to Boot and Shoe Makers.—Mr. CAHILL, No. 377 Broadway, having made considerable reduction of wages to the men in his employ, all Society Men have withdrawn, and the shop is now on a strike.

Stump Candidates for Political Printing.—OLIVER & BROTHER, No. 32 Beekman-st. Platform—"Neat, Quick, Cheap."

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A private family, up town, have two or three well furnished rooms, with full or partial board, for a gentleman and wife; genteel neighborhood; house new, and has all the conveniences to make home cheerful. Also, a small room for a lady or gentleman. References exchanged. No. 209 West 21st-st.

BOARDING.—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets. Also, a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 32 and 34 East 22d-st.

BOARDING.—A pleasant front parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 16th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. The house has all the modern improvements. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—Two elegant suites of furnished rooms, on the first floor, suitable for families, and a few single rooms for gentlemen. May be obtained by applying to Mrs. KEMBLE, Nos. 41, 43, 45 and 47 East 12th-st., where every comfort of a home may be found.

BOARDING.—A parlor, bedroom, and closet attached, to let, with or without partial board, to single gentlemen. Also, a furnished room on the 3d story. Apply at No. 64 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board, single beds, light and pleasant rooms, at No. 27 Hudson-st. Price $3 and $3 50; day boarders $2 50.

BOARDING.—Rooms to let, with or without board in a house with all the modern improvements, No. 159 Green-st., near Clinton-place.

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SITUATION WANTED.—By a competent young woman, to cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, or would do general housework; has first-rate references. Apply at No. 78 3d-av., old No. 84.

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SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as cook in a respectable family; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 119 Orchard-st. for two days, until engaged.

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JEFFERSON'S COMPLETE WORKS.
THE SIXTH VOLUME OF JEFFERSON'S WORKS (now in course of publication) is ready THIS MORNING. Price $2 50. RIKER, THORNE & CO.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
GEORGE BULPIN, NO. 361 BROADWAY.
Respectfully announces to the Ladies that his assortment of
CLOAKS FOR THE PRESENT FALL TRADE
is now ready, and he has much pleasure in observing that, during his recent visit to Europe, he has taken advantage of the extraordinary depression existing in the manufacturing districts of France and Germany, to make such extensive purchases and contracts as will enable him to place before the public a most exquisite assemblage of
RICH AND COSTLY NOVELTIES,
at prices never before heard of.
A single inspection of his Stock will be thoroughly convincing of this important fact.
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Having just completed their Fall assortment of
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c.,
Would respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies to this, the largest and cheapest stock of these articles in the City, embracing
COLLARS, SLEEVES AND CHEMISETTES,
In Guipure, Honiton, Maltese, English thread, lace, &c.
SWISS, FRENCH AND CAMBRIC MUSLINS.
Ladies' Embroidered Dresses, Infants' Robes, Caps and Waists.
Embroidered, Tape Bordered and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Jaconet and Swiss Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions. A full assortment of
MOURNING GOODS IN CRAPE AND MUSLIN.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., corner Chrystie, and Nos. 45 and 69 (new Nos. 47 and 49) Catharine-st.

INDIA AND FRENCH SHAWLS.
The subscriber invites attention to some of the most superb and costly specimens of
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
ever exhibited in this City. Also, to an unrivaled selection of
FRENCH CASHMERE AND BROCHE SHAWLS,
both long and square, all of the newest and most recherché designs, at prices to coincide with the present "pressure of the times." GEO. BULPIN,
Cloak and Shawl Emporium, No. 361 Broadway.

NEW OPENING.
TURKISH BAZAAR,
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS
RETAILING AT LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have just opened eleven cases of Plaid and Striped Silks, 24 inches wide, at 6s.
Plaid and Striped Silks, at 7s. and 8s., equally cheap. By the steamer Canada they received a large addition to their
RICH AND ELEGANT SILKS AND SILK ROBES.
Forming, it is believed, the most magnificent stock in the country, many styles of which are strictly confined to their house.
PLAID AND DRESS GOODS.
Raw Silks, superior quality, and patterns, 6s. and 7s.
All Wool Plaids, 5s. and 6s.
Paris quality Valencias, from 7s. to 10s.
Irish Poplins, Clan and other patterns.
French Chintz Prints 1s 6d., warranted fast.
French Printed M. Delaines and Cashmeres.
Plain Cashmeres and Merinos.
Mourning Goods of every description.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Long and Square Paris Broche and Cashmere Shawls, of the newest designs, all colors.
Mantillas and Cloaks in Cloth, Velvet, Satin, and Moire Antique.

DRY GOODS—AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.—TRACY, IRWIN & CO., Importers and Jobbers, No. 224 and 226 Broadway, opposite the Fountain, invite the attention of cash and time buyers to a large and well selected stock of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS adapted to the present and coming season. FRENCH CLOTHS, black and colored, for Cloaks and Dresses. DRESS GOODS—Of all kinds, in great variety, of French, Swiss, German and British manufacture. FRENCH MERINOS—Fancy Silks, Ginghams, Blankets, Linens, Cassimeres, Vestings, Hosiery, &c. Large invoices of Foreign Goods daily from auction, for sale at small profits.

J. BECK & CO., NO. 365 BROADWAY.—Respectfully beg to announce to their patrons, and the public generally, that they have opened their new Branch Store, Nos. 783 and 785 Broadway corner of 10th-st., with a large and splendid assortment of new dry goods of French, British, German and Home manufacture.
J. B. & CO. have paid particular attention to the selection of this stock in the European and other markets, and can with confidence recommend it as being the handsomest as well as cheapest ever offered in New-York. Nos. 365, 783 and 785 Broadway.

SILK MANUFACTURES.—The subscriber has always on hand at FACTORY PRICES, a large assortment of EMBROIDERY, HAIR, FRINGE, SADDLERS' SEWING, TRAM and ORGANZINE SILK, in colors or in gum. Also, COTTON and LINEN THREAD in large hanks, and spools Nos. 16 to 100, and WORSTED and COTTON YARN, 10's to 30's, all colors for coach lace and trimming manufacturers generally, in quantities to suit. J. S. SHAPTER, No. 233 Pearl-st.

DRY GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, MERINOS, ALPACAS, GINGHAMS, &c. Also damaged broad cloths, ginghams, &c. Also damaged broad cloths, cassimeres, blankets, linens, table cloths, &c. Dealers supplied by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

CLOAKS AND MANTLES.—Of the newest styles, in moire antique, satin, and velvet, trimmed with rich plushes, in all the most desirable colors, are now ready for the inspection of the ladies, at the universally well known establishment of MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

MILLINERY.

BEAVER AND STRAW BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, AND FEATHERS, FOR CASH.—The attention of cash purchasers is solicited to our stock of beaver, felt and straw bonnets, ostrich and marabout feathers, bonnet ribbons and French flowers. HOMER & KETCHUM, Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.—No. 387 BROADWAY.—Costly Paris feathers in plumes, flowers in bunches, coiffures and bridal wreaths for toilette appointments, mourning flowers, well assorted, and wax fruits in profusion. JAMES TUCKER, No. 387 Broadway, up stairs, between White and Walker-sts.

PARIS FALL MILLINERY.—Mrs. WM. SIMMONS having opened her FALL STYLES of PARIS MILLINERY, is prepared for their inspection at her First Premium Millinery Show Rooms, No. 364 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FRENCH EMBROIDERY.—WHITE NEEDLEWORK and DESIGNING OF ANY KIND done and taught at moderate rates, by Miss A. STERN, No. 418½ Broadway.

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.
J. H. HARLEY
Has opened for the season his usual splendid assortment of
FURS,
Consisting of SABLES, H. B. MARTIN, STONE MARTIN, MINK MARTIN, ROYAL ERMINE, &c.
Besides every other variety, suitable for
LADIES' WEAR.
His assortment of Furs for Trimmings is large and desirable. Also, a fine assortment of
LADIES' AND GENT'S FUR GLOVES, SLEIGH & LAP ROBES, &c.
All the above articles are made in the best style and warranted.
FURS REFINISHED IN THE BEST MANNER.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 24 John-st., New-York.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!
BULPIN'S NEW STOCK
FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON IS
NOW READY,
And comprises a most superb assortment of every fashionable garment, viz.: Victorines, Tippets, Riding Boas, Capes, Cloaks, Cardinals, Muffs and Cuffs in Russian and Hudson's Bay Sables, Stone Marten, Mink, Squirrel, Ermine, Genet, Chinchilla, Brown Marten, &c., &c., all newly manufactured of choice and well seasoned skins, and at extremely moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' FUR WAREHOUSE.
F. LANDRY, NO. 603 BROADWAY,
between Amity and 4th-sts., has now for inspection an elegant stock of Furs, not to be surpassed either for beauty or quality. Orders strictly fulfilled. All articles warranted. Prices moderate, to suit all classes.

LOST AND FOUND.

HORSE STOLEN.—From the premises of the subscriber, at Tuckahoe, Eastchester Township, and county of Westchester, on Friday night, the 13th inst., a DARK BAY MARE, 5 years old, and about 15 hands high, with long tail, and white spot on forehead, chafed by collar on the left shoulder and top of mane; also, two sets of single harness, one of them patent leather for light wagon. Any one giving information that will lead to the recovery of the same will be handsomely rewarded. Address JAMES PENMAN, Tuckahoe, or M. PENMAN & CO., No. 7 Park-place, New-York.

NOTE LOST OR STOLEN.—A note made by Carter, Smith & Co. for $366, dated Coree, Sept. 24, 1854, 30 days after date payable to the order of Miner & Carter at the Ocean Bank, New-York City, and endorsed in blank by Miner & Carter and G. W. Robinson. The public are cautioned against receiving said note, as the payment has been stopped. G. W. ROBINSON, Friendship, N. Y.

LOST.—On Thursday last, in going through Pike or Allen-sts. in Broadway or one of TYSON'S line stages, a lady's oval BREASTPIN, with likeness of lady and child on the face and pearl back. The finder will be rewarded by leaving same at WHITFIELD'S, No. 283 Water-st.

GOLD CHAIN AND LOCKET LOST.—A liberal reward will be paid to any person who will return to No. 31 Peck-slip a gold chain and locket, with a daguerreotype in. Lost on Sunday evening, in going through Charles, Bleecker and Leroy-sts., to Bedford.

OVERCOAT FOUND.—In a railroad car on Saturday evening. The owner will apply at No. 25 Vesey-st.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Ladies whose parlors, or kitchens, or beds,
Are beset by vile insects—a curse on their heads!—
By applying to LYON may have them all slain,
And be sure for a twelvemonth to see none again.

LYON, IF REQUESTED, will send out an operator to destroy insects, rats, or mice, in any dwelling in New-York, with his famous Magnetic Powder and Pills. Depot No. 424 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND PUBLIC REHEARSAL SOIREE.—The BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER, Violinists of JULLIEN'S Orchestra, and Mme. CECILE FOUQUELLIER, Pianist from Paris, will give their GRAND SOIREE on TUESDAY, Oct. 17, at Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway.
PROGRAMME:
PART I.
1. Quintette in C, for two Violins, two Tenors and Violoncello .... Beethoven. Performed by F. Mollenhauer, Ed. Mollenhauer, Matzka, Bauer & Weidemeyer.
2. Maennerquartette .... Kreutzer. Herren Beutler, Adams, Urchs, Friedeborn.
3. Andante and Finale, from the Concerto op. 25, for Piano .... Mendelssohn. Madame Cecile Fouquellier.
4. Grand Fantasie for Violin .... Ernst. Mollenhauer.
PART II.
5. Trio, B flat, for Piano, Violin and Violoncello .... Beethoven. Madame Cecile Fouquellier, Fr. Mollenhauer, and Ed. Mollenhauer.
6. Duo for two Violins .... Mollenhauer. Brothers Mollenhauer.
7. Maennerquartette .... Speyer. Herren Beutler, Adams, Urchs, Friedeborn.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. The grand Piano is from the well-known manufactory of F. Erard, Paris. Tickets 50 cents, to be had only at the Music Store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; at DODWORTH'S Academy, No. 806 Broadway; in the CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 709 Broadway, up stairs, and at the door. Reserved seats $1.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FOURTEENTH-ST., UNION-SQUARE. Last night but four of the engagement of MADAME GRISI AND SIGNOR MARIO in this City. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, will be presented, Bellini's Grand Opera, in three acts,
LA SONNAMBULA.
The Principal Characters by
MADAME GRISI,
SIGNORINA DONOVANI,
SIGNOR MARIO and
SIGNOR SUSINI.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette and First Circle of Boxes $2
(No additional charge for secured seats.)
Second Circle of Boxes $1
Amphitheatre .... 50 cents.
Private and Proscenium Boxes .... $6 to $20
Seats may be secured at Box Office on Irving-place daily from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.; and also at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance commences at 7½ o'clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Many new attractions have been added to the Palace during the past week. The Balloon of Mon. Godard will be on exhibition every day during the week. It will be inflated under the dome. This is the largest Balloon ever made, and those who are curious about such matters will do well to attend. Mon. Godard will be in attendance from 12 till 2 P. M., to give explanations. It will hold several persons, and contains upwards of 20,000 cubic feet. The Palace will be illuminated on Thursday evening, Oct. 19.

REOPENING OF LOCKWOOD'S PAINTING OF THE LAST JUDGMENT.—This great Painting is now on exhibition DAY and EVENING at the Hall No. 596 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 9 o'clock P. M. Admission, 25 cts. A liberal deduction will be made to Sunday and other schools, on application of teachers.

GRAND OPENING OF HOPE CHAPEL LECTURE ROOM.—No. 720 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, 1854, by HERR ALEXANDER JUNER, the distinguished EUROPEAN WIZARD, together with the EGYPTIAN VENTRILOQUIST, for a short season only. Admission 25 cents; children half price. Doors open at 6½ o'clock, commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents to all parts; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, $1.
TUESDAY, Oct. 17, 1854.
Last night but four of the engagement of THE WONDERFUL RAVELS and M'lle YECA MATHIAS.
Last appearance but four in America of ANTOINE AND JEROME RAVEL.
FRANCOIS in three characters.
To commence with the pantomime of the MILLINERS.
Followed by the second act of LES WILLIS.
To conclude with the new Pantomime of ASPHODEL OR THE MAGIC PEN.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Proprietor.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $6; by six persons; Balcony Boxes, 75 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1. THIS EVENING, Oct. 17, will be performed the Tragedy of JULIUS CAESAR.
Cassius ...... Mr. Eddy. | Portia ...... Mrs. M. Jones.
To conclude with 40 & 50.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the performance commence precisely at 7½.—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Oct. 17, will be presented the popular Opera, in three acts, entitled THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Thaddeus ... Mr. W. Harrison | Arline ... Miss Louisa Pyne.
To conclude with the Farce of AS LIKE AS TWO PEAS.

BURTON'S.—The great success of the present pieces cannot be contradicted. TUESDAY, TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. With Mr. Burton as Waddilove; Placide, as the French Usher; Miss Kate Saxon as Bob. FAMILY JARS. With Burton as Delph; Johnston as Diggory; Miss Macarthy as Liddy, with two songs. MOUSTACHE MANIA. With Mr. Johnston and Mrs. Burton. On Wednesday, a new piece called BEN BOLT, with a strong cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquet 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. TUESDAY, Oct. 17, will be acted the comedy of MY COUSIN GERMAN. After which, the capital Farce of LOVE AND MURDER. A new Ballet, called LA MAJA DE SEVILLA. Conclude with MR. AND MRS. P. WHITE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Admission: Dress Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes $5; Single seats to Private Box, $1; Balcony Box $6. THIS EVENING, Oct. 17, the Drama of BEN BOLT.
Ben Bolt ...... J. R. Scott. | Alice ...... Mrs. H. F. Nichols.
Double National Polka, Miss Lafolle and La Petite Soleste. To conclude with the Drama of HARD TIMES.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—VERY LAST WEEK of the singularly beautiful and fascinating dramatized French moral romance produced with so much elegant perfection at this establishment, and now attracting such applauding crowds of gratified and enthusiastic people—TUESDAY, Oct. 17—the renowned and effective drama of EUSTACHE! In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, HEADS OR TAILS, and LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS. The living RHINOCEROS—the great AFRICAN BOA CONSTRICTOR, 20 feet long, the HAPPY FAMILY, and all the curiosities, can be seen without extra charge. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts.—H. WOOD, Business Manager; GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager. For THIS EVENING and EVERY NIGHT during the week. Negro Minstrelsy, Fancy and Comic Dances, new Burlesque entitled BLACK BLUNDERS; Or, FORTY WINKS.
Julius Crow ...... George Christy.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.

WOOD'S ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, AT MECHANICS' HALL, NO. 472 BROADWAY.
H. WOOD ...... Business Manager, &c.
THIS WEEK, Commencing Oct. 16,
The celebrated FRANK BROWER, with other new attractions.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA-HOUSE.—No. 539 Broadway. EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK: NEGRO MINSTRELSY—Consisting of the choicest Negro Melodies, Ballads, Banjo Solos, Duetts, Plantation Jigs, and Fancy Dances, and the only original Burlesque on MONS. JULLIEN'S ORCHESTRA. R. BISHOP BUCKLEY as the Black Jew Lion, introducing the Prima Donna Waltz. Flute Solo; American Quadrille, with all effects. Also, the new Burlesque on the Opera of FRA DIAVOLO, In 2 acts, with new scenery, dresses, &c. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854,) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5,000 to 10,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., in Room No. 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.
WILLIAM WEBSTER, CHARLES MILLER, Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

$9,000.—FOR SALE.—The stock, tools and machinery of a factory manufacturing a staple article of hardware, which can be sold to a wholesale city trade to any amount, at 25 per cent. profit. Above stock, tools and machinery are now in good order, and will be sold at cost. Reasons for selling made satisfactory upon addressing H. B. D., this office.

EXCURSIONS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—The well known and favorite steamer ARMENIA, will leave New-York, foot of Chambers-st., for Albany and intermediate landings, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Mornings, at 7 o'clock. Returning, leaves Albany every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock. For further particulars inquire at the office, foot of Chambers-st.

NO INVENTION OF THE PRESENT CENTURY exceeds in utility the far-famed ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP of Dr. GOURAUD. Its properties for removing TAN, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, DISCOLORATIONS, RINGWORM, SALT-RHEUM, BARBERS' ITCH, CHAFES, CHAPS, and every species of Cutaneous Eruptions, border on the miraculous. Not the least among the recommendations of this inestimable Soap is its floatability; it can be used in hard, or even salt water, thus rendering it available at sea, where, of course, the luxury of limpid Croton is out of the question. Hundreds of our naval officers and ship-masters bear witness to its exalted merits.
Dr. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE eradicates superfluous hair from any part of the body. Nothing looks so well on a man as a commanding forehead, and in many individuals this cannot be obtained except by the use of Gouraud's Poudre Subtile.
Dr. G.'s instantaneous LIQUID HAIR DYE is another article of primary importance, inasmuch as it will instantly change red, gray, or white hair to a beautiful brown or black. The demand for GOURAUD'S LIQUID VEGETABLE ROUGE is enormous. One touch of the Rouge gives to the palest face the healthful hue of the mountain nymph, and is absolutely immovable by washing or rubbing. LILY WHITE, when applied to the skin, heightens to an astonishing degree the brilliancy of the complexion.
HAIR RESTORATIVE not only restores lost hair, but prevents falling out, and renders stiff, wiry hair soft, silky and glossy. Cures dandruff, &c.
Found at GOURAUD'S old established Perfumery Depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

UNITED FREEMEN'S LAND ASSOCIATION, No. 2.—Members who have not secured their deeds, can do so by calling on Mr. WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 91 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or by addressing him a note containing the name fully written out, place of residence, and the number of section. The deeds which have already been executed can also be obtained of Mr. Mackey.
E. H. SMITH, President.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE, IN EAST BROOKLYN.—A new genteel two-story, attic, basement and cellar brick house [illegible]

HOUSE, OVER GARDEN, OR TO LET, FURNISHED.—A very desirable three-story and basement house [illegible] near Union Square, containing all the modern improvements. [illegible] Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE—TERMS EASY.—Three first class two-story houses [illegible]

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Very low; so to let, two neat houses, three stories, basement, and sub-cellar, high stoop, with all modern improvements, north side of 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Good neighborhood. Inquire on premises of Mr. BUCKLEY.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD RIVER PLOTS.—From one to three acres each, on the East River, and two plots on Ravenswood Terrace [illegible] a mile from Astoria, one of 14 and one of 10 acres, high rolling ground, having a fine view of the East River and Flushing Bay, with good dwellings and outbuildings, and shade, ornamental and fruit trees. These acres can be divided, having fine locations for dwellings, with river property. Also, country residences, with or without water fronts, five minutes' walk from steamboat ferry. Also, houses and lots in Astoria, with from one to six lots each, and two stone and brick dwellings for sale. Also, lots to lease in Astoria suitable for a manufactory, &c. Building sites for manufacturing purposes may be obtained on lease free of ground rent. Apply to JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, corner of Grand-st. and the Crescent, or at the Office, near Hell-Gate Ferry, Astoria, L. I.

78 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated a mile from the Court-House in Morristown, New-Jersey, on the Mendham Road. This location cannot be surpassed for beauty, having three elevated sites for a dwelling house, and being amply supplied with water. There are two spring wells in various parts of the land, which never failed this dry Summer, independent of which, a large brook runs through the centre. Better than half of the land is magnificently wooded, many of the trees being of an old growth, and by a proper [illegible] a most desirable location. On the land is a good barn, carriage, and house for laboring man. Possession can be given at once. Apply to CHARLES LAMBERT, Morristown, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.—One mile from the Vanderbilt Landing, [illegible] on the Richmond Road. The place contains five acres of land, all highly cultivated. The dwelling is new and commodious, and has all the modern conveniences and improvements; the site is sufficiently elevated to command a full view of the harbor and City of New-York, and yet very retired, and is considered one of the most beautiful and healthy locations on the Island. The carriage-house and other outbuildings are all arranged in the most convenient manner. The above will be sold reasonable, or exchanged for good property in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to SIMONSON & WHITTEMORE, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—A valuable farm for sale of 40 acres in Essex County, N. J., within 12 miles of New-York, pleasantly situated and convenient to Railroad depot; on the premises are a good 2-story house and outbuildings, with more than 1,000 fruit trees of the most valued selections of peaches, pears and apples; also, extensive beds of rhubarb, asparagus, &c. It is well calculated for market gardening or a dairy, and will be sold low or exchanged for City property to close a concern. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A pleasant Country Residence on Long Island, with sixty acres of land and abundance of all kinds of fruit, within 12 miles of New-York, on the North Turnpike from Flushing, having communication three times a day with New-York by Post conveyance. The buildings new and in good order. For particulars inquire of DE VAN NOSTRAND, No. [illegible] corner of John-st., or on the premises of J. HOLDSWORTH.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A large well finished house and stable, with eight lots of ground well stocked with trees and well fenced in, a quantity of good fruit on the premises. Situated at the corner of Vanderbilt and Madison av., Brooklyn. Price $8,500, over one-half of which may remain on bond and mortgage. Would be exchanged for a house near City Hall, of equal value. Inquire of JOHN HUNDEL, Box No. 136 Brooklyn Post-Office, or No. 51 Hicks-st.

TO LET.

THREE HANDSOME FAMILY HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.

Within five minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry.

THESE HOUSES are of handsome brown-stone on the west side of Lawrence-st., between Fulton-av. and Willoughby-st., and on the block of the Willoughby Mansion, and in a most beautiful part of the city.

The houses are new—built in the most perfect manner—divided by arches, paneled ceilings, ornamental cornices, gas, bells, speaking tubes, sliding doors to extension room; marble mantels elaborately carved; inside blinds, bath rooms and water closets, ranges, hot and cold water, back stairs, 7 marble mantels and 12 cornices in each house. These houses are entirely new and in perfect order, have ornamental stone fronts, iron railings, &c., &c. Rent, $700. Inquire of

EDWARDS PIERREPONT, No. 37 Wall-st., or at the Houses.

STEAM POWER TO LET.

AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three four-story and basement brick houses on 2d-st., between the 11th-av. and North River; have a fine view of the river from front and rear; finished in the best manner—English basement style. Also, one three-story and basement house fronting Stuyvesant's Lane, directly in the rear of the three described above. Apply to JOHN G DAVISON, No. 13 Maiden-lane, up stairs, or on the premises.

HOUSE, STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.—No. 727 Broadway.—The dwelling is very commodious, having a large back building, three stories high, with a spacious dining room, both rooms, water closets, and every convenience for a family. It is well constructed for a lodging-house besides affording superior accommodations to the family occupying it. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—A superior house in Henry-st., Brooklyn, equidistant from the Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, will be rented furnished until May, or unfurnished for a term of years. The house is three stories and attic, with furnace and gas, and in perfect order. Possession immediately. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE TO LET.—Genteel 2 story brick house, situate in Sackett-st., near Columbia, and only a few minutes' walk from Hamilton av. Ferry, will be let at a low rent until first of May next. Inquire of Mr. DAYTON, No. 75 Sackett-st., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, or of EDWARD D. PANUS, No. 14 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—Either a part or the whole of a modern-built three-story brick House, pleasantly located within ten minutes' walk of the City Hall; the furniture will be sold if desired; the house contains gas and bath. Address H. B., this office.

HOUSE TO LET.—To a small genteel family, the third story of house No. 177 39th-st., two doors from 8th-av., consisting of two rooms and two bed rooms, with Croton, &c., on the floor. Or to a man and wife with board. Apply as above.

CANAL STREET STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—Two fine stores, &c., on Canal-st.—one on a corner, and the other adjoining—in the immediate vicinity of the Hudson River Railroad Depot and Clinton Market. Rent reasonable to responsible tenants. For further particulars apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 289 Hudson-st.

BUILDING TO RENT.—Or lease, for livery stable, manufactory or any purpose. Two large buildings, 40x26, two story, with plenty of yard room, up town, near 6th av. Also a nice stable and a few lots to lease at fifty dollars. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

TWO NEW COTTAGES TO LET.—Each with ten rooms and garden, three lots, on 8th-st., near 5th-av., Brooklyn. Cars run on 5th-av to the Ferries. Rent $150 to May next. T. H. BODMAN, No. 27 Wall-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—No. 400 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., suitable for artists or for offices. Inquire of W. DURACH, Room No. 17, or THOMAS H. BODMAN, No. 27 Wall-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In the new buildings No. 16 East 29th-st. Rooms light and airy, and easy of access. Inquire of A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., on the premises.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam power, in the new buildings Nos. 7, 9 and 11 Elm-st., between Canal and Hester, running through to Walker-st. Inquire of J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 146 Cliff-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—FOR CASH ONLY.—A grand opportunity for an enterprising person as the proprietor wishes to retire from business, the furniture of a boarding house complete and in good order, established 10 years, and accommodates 40 boarders. It is one of the best stands in the City; can always be kept full. The price is $900. Inquire on the premises, No. 37 Hudson-st., near Chambers-st. Possession given immediately.

FURNITURE.—ROJAS & CO., No. 469 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., manufacturers of all kinds of cabinet-ware furniture, have on hand a good assortment of articles of various descriptions, which they offer to sell at very reasonable prices. They are daily receiving from their factory at Elizabethport, New-Jersey.

SPECIAL TELEGRAPH NOTICE—TO THE PUBLIC.—The public are respectfully informed that the HOUSE LINE OF PRINTING TELEGRAPH extending from New-York to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, D. C., has been thoroughly repaired and is now in superior order for the transmission and prompt delivery of telegraphic dispatches which are printed by the instrument used on this line. The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to return thanks for the liberal patronage extended to this popular line, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

HENRY J. ROGERS, Superintendent.

FOURTEEN OR FIFTEEN HORSES BOARDED TO HAY FOR THE WINTER.—Commencing on or after Nov. 1, at $3 per month. Grain furnished also, if required, at low rates. F. W. WALKER, Littleton, Morris County, north of Morristown, N. J. Inquire of H. B. CUMMINGS, Esq., at No. 70 Broadway, New-York. References—Messrs. BOYD & PAUL, No 149 Chambers-st.; WELLS & THOMPSON, No 51 Cortlandt-st., and S. C. HERRING, No. 120 Water-st., New-York; CLARK & BAILEY, Howard Hotel, New-York.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest Grape that grows in the open air. The skins are thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other Grape ever grown. Samples of the Grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. Also, the Roots and Vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to, by JOHN E. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

WINDMILLS.—Just what the civilized world have asked for for many centuries, HALLADAY'S SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL will be on exhibition at the State Fair, Philadelphia, Sept. 27 to 30, New-York, Oct. 3 to 6, New-Haven, Oct. 21 to 13.

HALLADAY, McCRAY & CO., Ellington, Conn.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, Oct. 17, WEDNESDAY, 18, THURSDAY, 19, FRIDAY, 20th, and MONDAY, 23d. At 10½ o'clock each day, at the store of Messrs. Palmer & Bought, No. 173 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

TO DEALERS AND OTHERS—By order of Thomas Bowen, mortgagee and assignee.

Auctioneer's sale of the immense stock of superb and costly jewelry, being the largest and most valuable assortment of first class jewelry, silver ware, watches, &c., ever offered by auction in this City. The stock valued at over $[illegible] and consisting of real diamonds, emeralds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones, set and unset, sterling silver ware, plated do., gold and silver watches, in every variety and make, by the most celebrated English, Swiss and French makers, all of the first quality, and imported without regard to cost for the best custom trade.

Diamonds—Necklaces, earrings, and drops, also bracelets, brooches, ornaments, &c., cluster pins, single and double clusters, studs, buttons, costly tiaras. In sets, &c., relieved by rubies, pearls, opals, and other precious stones.

Also, unset brilliants, in every variety of size, weight and color.

Rubies, opals, garnets, emeralds and sapphires, in complete sets of every description and style, in connection with other varieties of gems, all set in the finest gold, and unsurpassed for beauty of design and finish.

Silver spoons, forks, knives, &c.; opera-glasses, fans, card-cases, port-monnaies, gold and silver pens and pencils, canes, fine gold jewelry, &c., in every variety.

Gold and Silver Watches, comprising duplex, chronometer, lepine, patent lever, and other descriptions, by the most celebrated English, French, and Swiss makers, imported expressly to order, some of which are by Cooper, Tobias, Frodsham, Johnson, Moricke, Frenn, Muller, Vacheron, and others of equal celebrity regardless of expense—cases in magic, hunting, Indian, double cased, set in diamonds and pearls, sporting, independent seconds, and other desirable styles, in fine order.

Also, the large assortment of costly plate glass showcases, mahogany and oak counters, jewelry racks with drawers, and plate-glass tops.

Also, two fine quality regulators, extra size, jewelers' iron safe, complete with drawers and apartments, made to order.

Also, all the desks, office fixtures, store scales, weights, &c., together with the large iron chest or safe. All the above goods will be sold positively without reserve, by order of the assignee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A VERY HANDSOME GOTHIC COTTAGE, with the full Lots, situated at CLIFTON, Staten Island, within four minutes' walk of Vanderbilt's Landing.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) a very handsome new frame cottage, filled in with brick—built in the best manner, in the English rural style, together with 15 full lots. Situated both easily and excellent land, situated on the private road, which is a first class neighborhood, opposite Robert Cantery's estate, near Vanderbilt-av., and within four minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing, at Clifton, Staten Island. The house is about 32 feet front by 42 feet in depth, including the wing attached, ornamented in beautiful style with arched piazzas, and contains a large parlor, dining-room, kitchen with range, six sleeping rooms and a bath room, marble mantels and grates throughout, and a good cellar; there is also a well of excellent water on the premises. The garden embraces all kinds of vegetables in abundance, and the grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with gravel walks, flowers, shrubs, &c., and all is in the most complete order. In fact, the place is all that a gentleman of taste could desire, as the romantic and beautiful scenery is unsurpassed. It is the only property that can be purchased at Clifton so convenient to the ferry, and containing so much land.

The boats leave every half hour in Summer, and every hour in Winter, fare 6½ cents, making Staten Island much more desirable for a private residence than the upper part of the City, as the time consumed in reaching this beautiful island is about the same from the Battery as 25th-st., but far more preferable in point of health and comfort, with the advantage of combining city with country life, and enabling persons to attend to their daily business in New-York without interruption. The Title of this property is unexceptionable, and terms easy. For cards of admission to view the premises, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE.—Last sale of the season of WEST FLUSHING COTTAGE SITES.—S. BARKER will sell, on TUESDAY, Oct. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the ground, to the highest bidder, choice building lots and cottage sites in the above beautiful village. West Flushing is on the line of the New York and Flushing Railroad, and only 25 minutes from Fulton Market, New-York, by steam and railroad, and is accessible by railroad six times a day, and every half-hour by stage from Grand st. Ferry, Williamsburg. Title indisputable. This will be the last opportunity this season to buy this property at auction. Persons wishing to attend the sale will take the steamboat Island City, at 12 or 1 o'clock, from Fulton Market-slip, which will connect with the cars of the Flushing Railroad at Hunter's Point, direct for West Flushing. Persons living on the east part of the City can take the 10th-st. Ferry to Greenpoint, or the 23d-st. Ferry to Penny Bridge, and there take the railroad to West Flushing. Stages also leave Peck-slip and Grand-st. Ferry, in Williamsburg, every half-hour, passing West Flushing.

For free tickets for the day of sale, with maps and further particulars, apply to BARKER & ELLIOTT, No. 1 Nassau-st., near Wall-st., New-York; or to L. Bond, No. 73 Bowery; A. P. Smith, No. 484 6th-av.; Macfarlan & Merritt, No. 13 M-av.; J. L. Burnett, No. 341 Broome-st., up stairs; V. Lake, No. 90 Roosevelt-st., New-York; or S. F. Cogswell, No. 5 Court-st., Brooklyn; J. T. Rumble, No. 158 Grand-st., or Edwin Ferry, 5th-st., corner of South 4th-st., Williamsburg, or W. A. Van Houten, Flushing-av., near Franklin-av., Greenpoint.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesroom of JAMES MORRELL, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., a large and splendid collection of rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, piano-fortes, melodeons, rich decorated china ware, &c., consisting of several City and Boston made piano-fortes, one superior melodeon made by Carhart & Needham, rosewood secretary, bookcase, mahogany and walnut do., carved rosewood parlor suits in satin brocatelle, elegantly carved rosewood etageres with mirror fronts and backs, marble top centre and walnut centre, side and pier tables, card tables, rosewood stands, quartette and other fancy tables, rosewood, mahogany and walnut French and Cottage bedsteads, a part of which are very superior, &c. [illegible] dressing bureaus, commodes, marble top washstands, wardrobes, mahogany cane seat chairs, [illegible] feather beds, bolsters and pillows, superior mahogany extension dining tables of oak, walnut and mahogany dining room and office chairs, library tables, office and counting-room desks, mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm chairs, spring seat arm chairs of every variety of style and finish, window shades, gilt frame mirrors, mahogany and walnut rockers, cane and rush seat chairs, &c. Also, 25 suites of beautiful enameled cottage furniture; also a large invoice of rich decorated china, silver plated and glass ware, &c. Piano-fortes at 12 o'clock. Catalogues ready on Monday.

EXECUTORS SALE.—In the matter of the sale of the real estate of JAMES BOWLES, deceased, for the payment of his debts.—In pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, dated the 19th day of October, 1854, and pursuant to statute, I, WILLIAM FROST, Executor of the last will and testament of JAMES BOWLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon, the following described lands and premises, situated in the XIIth Ward of the said City of New-York, namely: All those three lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished on a map of the Harlem Commons made by CHARLES CLINTON of the City of New-York, Surveyor, dated December 1825, on file in the office of Register of the City and County of New-York, by the numbers 568, (five hundred and sixty-eight) 371 (five hundred and thirty one) and 532, (five hundred and thirty-two,) and lot number 568 is situate on the northerly side of 87th-st., and the other two lots on the southerly side of 88th-st., between the 5th and 7th avs., and each lot is twenty-five feet in width front and rear, and one hundred feet and eleven inches in depth, be the same more or less. And also all those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished as part of the Harlem Commons, and which said lots hereby conveyed are known on a map of said Commons made by CHARLES CLINTON, of said City, Surveyor, bearing date Dec. 1825, which map is now on file in the office of the Register of the City of New-York, and also on a map compiled by J. F. BRIDGES, City Surveyor, dated January, 1836, and numbered on said map 580 (five hundred) and 581 (five hundred and one,) lying between the 4th and 5th-avs., and between 91st and 92d-sts., and fronting on 92d-st., with the right of way over that street, said lots containing each, as appears by said maps twenty-five feet front and rear, and one hundred feet in depth on each side, be the same more or less, being the same lots conveyed to HORATIO D. PARSONS by JAMES MAURICE master in chancery, dated Nov. 5, 1846, and recorded in said office of Register, in Liber 485 of Conveyances, page 35, Aug. 24, 1854. The above premises will be sold for cash.—Dated Oct. 14, 1854.

o17 law6wTu* WILLIAM FROST, Executor.

BEAUTIFUL PLOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE.—At auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 141 beautiful Plots of Ground, situated at Washingtonville, or Hart's Corners, Westchester County, N. Y., in the immediate vicinity of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Depot at that place. This property possesses a great combination of natural advantages, being about 24 miles from the City Hall, and about 2 miles this side of White Plains, in the vicinity of schools, churches, stores, post-office, &c. The character of the soil is excellent, with general elevation and agreeable slope towards Bronx River, abounding in beautiful Cottage and Villa Sites, shade and fruit trees, the views abundant, and scenery delightful, with unusual facilities for gunning and fishing in the neighborhood. The above Plots are eligibly situated in the most pleasant and important part of the village, and are laid out in the most desirable and available manner on 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th avenues, and on Fisher, Walworth and Grove-sts. The situation is extremely healthy and free from nuisances, and possesses numerous attractions to capitalists and others desirous of obtaining beautiful cottage sites or village lots in the vicinity of the City of New-York. The terms of sale will be liberal to the purchasers, and printed abstracts of title will be delivered to each purchaser, free of charge. Free tickets by Railroad, to examine the property, can be obtained on Saturday the 14th, or Monday the 16th Oct., at the office of the auctioneer. For maps, describing the above property, and further particulars of sale, apply to the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent and auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, and 10 per cent monthly for the balance of purchase money, with interest at 6 per cent, per annum. When 50 per cent, of the purchase money is paid a warrantee deed will be given, and a mortgage taken for the balance.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO. TUESDAY, Oct. 17, at 11 o'clock, on the premises of CHARLES REED, Westchester near Throg's Point. The household furniture, consisting of tapestry, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, rugs, matting, oil cloths, mahogany, black walnut, oak and cottage bureaus, tables, chairs, bookcases, dining tables, sideboards, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, antique vases, pier and mantel glasses, window curtains and cornices, piano-forte, &c., cook stove, &c. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

Also, all the garden and farming utensils, vegetables, &c., on the ground, and about 11 tons of hay in barn, with a variety of other articles, which will be described in the catalogue.

S. W. CLEMSON, Auctioneer.

MENAGERIE HORSES AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at TATTERSALL'S, No. 464 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace, on THURSDAY, Oct. 26, 1854, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY HORSES, attached to Barnum's Traveling Museum and Menagerie. The sale, which will take place at 11 o'clock A. M., will be positive, without reserve, and to the highest bidder. The lot comprises heavy draught, coach, ladies' and gentlemen's saddle horses, &c., and may be examined at Tattersall's three days previous to the sale.

P. S.—Barnum's entire Menagerie, including seven Elephants, two Giraffes, one Rhinoceros, ten cages of wild animals, with wagons, harness, and all the paraphernalia thereunto belonging, will be sold at public auction at an early day, of which due notice will be given.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row, N. Y.—OCTOBER TRADE SALE.—The catalogue for the Supplement Trade Sale, to be commenced on the 31st instant, is now ready for distribution, and may be had upon application. It will be found to embrace very full and complete lists from the leading publishers, as also, large consignments of elegant books from the London Trade. The sale will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 31, and will occupy 8 days.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER—Will sell at Public Auction on TUESDAY, October 17, at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises, all the right, title, and interest of Solomon King, to leases, stock, furniture and pictures of King's Hotel, No. 23 Ann-st. By order of the Receiver appointed by the Superior Court of the city of New-York, in the cause of Amos J. Williamson against Solomon King. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ALVAN H. WILLIAMSON, Receiver.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 46 Pine-st., junior William.—TUESDAY, Oct. 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, $1,000 State of New-York Stock, issued to New-York and Erie Railroad Co., bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent.—dated Sept. 1, 1841, redeemable 1861.

100 shares Mexican Ocean Mail and Inland Co.	$100 each.
10 shares Atlantic Bank, New-York	100 each.
10 shares Astor Fire Insurance Company	25 each.
10 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Company	25 each.
20 shares Third-av. Railroad Company	50 each.

$10,000 Six per cent. 5 tolls of New-York and Canal Revenue Series, due 1861, interest May and November.

$1,000 Seven per cent. second mortgage Bond of the Junction Railroad Co., assumed by Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Co., due 1861, interest May 1 and Nov. 1 ... $1,000

$1,000 Seven per cent. first mortgage Bonds of the Piqua and Indiana Railroad Co., due 1861, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York ... $1,000 each.

$1,000 Seven per cent. first mortgage Bond of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Co., due 1878, interest payable March 1 and Nov. 1, in New-York ... $1,000.

E. WILSON, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17 and 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the large and extensive wareroom, corner of Hudson and Charlton-sts. Unreserved sale of superior made cabinet furniture, being the entire manufactured stock of John Mitchel, all of which has been made to a particular manner of the best materials for his custom trade, and now to be sold to the highest bidder for cash, by order of the assignee, to close the business, consisting of elaborately carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, in rich brocatelle, plush and hair cloth of the latest style and design; rosewood bookcase and secretary; richly carved, centre, pier, and side tables; elegant rosewood etageres, marble top with plate glass doors and backs; dining room furniture, oak etageres, side boards, rosewood and mahogany extension tables, dining and tea do.; oak dining chairs, chamber furniture, richly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, with and without marble tops, also enameled chamber furniture, hall furniture, including elegant rosewood hall stands, mahogany and oak do., iron do., walnut and oak hall chairs, together with a large assortment of plain furniture, viz.: mahogany tête-à-têtes, sofas, armchairs, rockers, ottomans, card tables, work stands, etagere, music stands, fancy tables, lighting do., quartettes, &c. Also, an assortment of bedding, pillows, mattresses, and other articles usually found in a first-class cabinet establishment, offering inducements to the trade, country merchants and those about refurnishing their houses, seldom met with, as the whole stock will positively be sold and can be relied on as having been made only for custom trade. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 30 Pine and No. 46 Cedar sts., a large assortment of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of 3 rosewood suites, in brocatelle and plush; tête-à-têtes in brocatelle, chairs, sofas, lounges, marble top tables, &c. Also, an assortment of cabinet furniture to be peremptorily sold to pay advances, consisting of rosewood suites in French satin brocatelle, rosewood and mahogany marble top centre, side and pier tables, tea tables, mahogany sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes in hair cloth, lounges, seats in plush, ottomans, mahogany secretary, bookcases, secretary do., black walnut do., mahogany wardrobes, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, rosewood chamber suites, bedstead, bureaus and washstands, rosewood and black walnut etageres, mahogany and oak extension dining tables, mattresses, paillasses, feather pillows, bolsters &c., Voltaire chairs, rockers, arm chairs, &c. Also, an assortment of silver plated ware, castors, fruit cut bottles, table, tea and dessert spoons, gravy ladles, sugar tongs, table and dessert forks, goblets, &c.; English cutlery in sets of 51 pieces, dessert sets, &c. Also, one rosewood 7½-octave piano forte, elaborately carved, Firman maker; also one rosewood 7-octave do., Chevalier maker. Catalogues morning of sale. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited to this sale, as every lot will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, without any reserve.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., household furniture removed for convenience of sale, embracing a large variety, piano-forte, carpets, feather beds, &c. Also, a large assortment of well made new cabinet furniture, such as can be relied upon, and consists in part, viz.: Carved rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in rich French satin plush and hair cloth; carved rosewood marble-top centre tables, superior extension dining tables, 14 feet; rosewood, mahogany and black walnut marble-top chamber furniture to match, several suites of enameled chamber furniture, richly decorated; mahogany tête-à-têtes, sofas, Voltaire and spring-seat parlor chairs, card, pier and side tables; walnut, mahogany and rosewood French and gothic bedsteads, mahogany, black walnut and oak library bookcases and secretary; rockers, library and office tables.

Also, a large assortment of silver plated ware, cut bottles, castors, knives and forks, spoons, &c.; clocks, vases, rich china tête-à-tête sets; tea sets of 44 pieces each; richly decorated china vases, mantle ornaments, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock precisely, several superior toned rosewood piano-fortes, made by the best City and Boston makers, fully warranted.

R. C. KEEN, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—TO-MORROW (Wednesday), at 10½ o'clock, at No. 62 West-21st-st., all the furniture contained in the large marble front house, No. 62 West-21st-st., consisting of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels and other carpets; floor oil cloths; superior rosewood seven octave piano-forte; rosewood parlor furniture en suite, covered in brocatelle; centre, pier and fancy tables; reception chairs; rich china vases and ornaments; rosewood etagere; French china dinner and tea sets; extension dining tables, dining room chairs; rosewood and mahogany furniture en suite; hair mattresses, beds and bedding; mirrors; oak furniture; mahogany sofas and chairs; hall furniture; stair carpets, together with all the usual assortment of a large well furnished house, all of which will be sold without reserve, as the owner is about leaving for Europe. The furniture is in excellent order and nearly new; also, a handsome assortment of kitchen furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, four lots on Classon-av., next to the corner of Degraw-st.; also lots on the north side of Degraw-st. adjoining the above. These lots are in the most desirable part of the IXth Ward, on the highest grades in the city, commanding a view of Brooklyn, Williamsburg and New-York; part of Staten Island, the shores of New-Jersey, the North and East Rivers, the Narrows, &c., and are in the vicinity of great improvements, near Washington-av. and part of Classon-av., both of which are opened, and are now graded and paved. Terms—A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps are ready at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER—Will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, N. Y., the following real estate, viz.: On 6th-av.—4 choice lots of ground, beautifully situated for stores or first class buildings, and are near the northwest corner of 6th-av. and 28th-st. All fronting on the Avenue; said lots being all full size and regulated for immediate use. The title is beyond question, and the sale will be positive. Two-thirds of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. Maps of the property and further particulars can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 256 Broadway, (up stairs.) TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, auction sale of miscellaneous books without catalogues. THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 19, 20 and 21, sale of rare and curious works, theological, &c. Oct. 23, and following evening, J. & N.'s first lot sale to the trade. Oct. 31, sale of standard and miscellaneous works in good order. Sales commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

CHARLES W. HOLMES, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, CARPETS, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—TO-MORROW, Wednesday, Oct. 18, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold without reserve, the entire contents of the four-story house, No. 114 West 19th-st. between 6th and 7th avs., comprising the usual assortment of a first class house. Particulars in to-morrow's papers.

E. SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

BY EDWARD SINTZENICH—On TUESDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 18 Wall-st. Catalogue of bulbous FLOWER ROOTS, from Haarlem (Holland) of the celebrated culture of Voorhelm & Sons—consisting of double and single hyacinths, early and late tulips, double and single Jonquille, anemones, ranunculuses, crocus and amaryllises gladiolus, &c., &c., in lots to suit purchasers.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 256 Broadway, (up stairs.) Extensive sale of valuable theological and scientific works on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 19, 20 and 21.

J. & N.'s first Lot sale on Oct. 23, and following evenings. Catalogues now ready. Sales commence at 7 o'clock.

I. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneers.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA.—AUCTION NOTICE—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st.—Large and peremptory sale of the above description of merchandise, in all its varieties, in packages and lots from the shelves to suit purchasers. Dealers and country merchants would do well to attend.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, a choice assortment of Dutch bulbs, in assorted lots, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, jonquilles, crown imperials, narcissus, lilies, gladiolus, crocus, &c., &c., from Vander Schoot & Sons, Holland.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at No. 187 Willow-st., Brooklyn, household furniture, carpets, oil cloths, bedsteads, mattresses, mahogany and other chairs, bureaus, tête-à-têtes, tables, crockery, cook stoves, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.

HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.

New-York, May 1, 1854.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FOR SHIPPING, &c.

CHOICE BAKERS' FLOUR.

CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 269 Front-st., corner Beekman,

OFFER FOR SALE to Shippers their standard article of Buckwheat, well known in all the Southern and Eastern markets, packed neatly in all sized packages, and warranted of superior quality.

Also, 1,000 bbls. Extra Bakers' Flour, of their own manufacture, made from best North Carolina Wheat, superior in strength to any Flour in market.

1,000 bbls. Extra Genesee and Ohio, branded Hiram Smith, Spalding, Harmon, &c.

Also, Graham Flour, Oat Meal, Hominy, &c., in quantities to suit purchasers.

CHOICE TEAS AND FAMILY GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.—In all their variety, constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail at the lowest market prices, at FOWLER'S, Nos. 398 and 400 Greenwich-st.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.

R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 14 Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

GOLD LEAF, GOLD LEAF.—FOIL AND BRONZES.—A large assortment of excellent quality, for sale at the manufactory on as favorable terms as any in market. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled. PLANT & HOOPER, No. 41 Beekman-st.

ACOUSTIC AURICLES.—A new supply of these invaluable instruments for enabling the deaf to hear, just received, and for sale by the undersigned, at No. 15 Maiden lane, or at the store of WEIR & HIDE, corner of Bleecker-st., and Broadway. EDWARD G. HYDE.

PHILADELPHIA VEAL AND MUTTON.—(received three times a week) with choice and extra Beef, taken from the animals selected by THOMAS F. DE VOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market. N. B.—No direct interest in any other stands in the market.

COSTAR'S EFFECTUAL RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR.—Depot, No. 444 Broadway, New-York. None genuine, unless signed by HENRY R. COSTAR. For sale by all the principal Druggists.

MEDICAL.

A NEW DISCOVERY.—A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE

TO CURE BAD SPIRITS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, HEART BURN, COLIC PAINS, WIND IN THE STOMACH, OR PAINS IN THE BOWELS, HEADACHE, DROWSINESS, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, MELANCHOLY, DELIRIUM TREMENS, INTEMPERANCE. WEAK AND SICKLY CONSTITUTIONS ARE SUDDENLY RESTORED TO HEALTH AND VIGOR.

DR. DARIUS HAM'S AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT.

IT STIMULATES, EXHILARATES, INVIGORATES, BUT WILL NOT INTOXICATE OR STUPEFY.

As a medicine, it is quick and effectual; curing the worst and most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints and all other derangement of the stomach and bowels, in from Four or Five Minutes to Twenty-four Hours.

It will instantly revive the most melancholy and drooping spirits, and restore the weak, feeble, nervous and sickly to health, strength and vigor.

As a delicious beverage, it is refreshing, exhilarating and stimulating; it will neither intoxicate nor stupefy.

THE INTEMPERATE AND INEBRIATE will find instant relief from the horrible feelings produced by the use of bad intoxicating liquors.

NERVOUSNESS.

Persons who, from the injudicious use of liquors, have become dejected, and their nervous systems shattered, constitutions broken down, and subject to that horrible curse to humanity,

THE DELIRIUM TREMENS, will in ten minutes feel the happy and healthy invigorating efficacy of DR. HAM'S INVIGORATING SPIRIT.

DR. HAM'S AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT.

WHAT IT WILL DO!

DR. HAM, the inventor and discoverer of this Medical Beverage, assures the public, that for the complaints and ailments it is recommended to remove and cure, it will not deceive nor disappoint the patient.

It is not recommended as a cure-all, but for the distressing ailments it is recommended for, the patient will feel its happy effects immediately.

Dose—One wine-glass full as often as necessary. It is good at all times.

One dose will in ten minutes, remove all bad spirits.
One dose will in five minutes cure heartburn.
Three doses will cure indigestion.
One dose will give you a good appetite.
One dose will stop the distressing pains of Dyspepsia.
One dose will cure a violent sick head-ache.

One bottle cured Dr. William Davidson, of Chronic Dyspepsia. Mr. Davidson was afflicted for six years, he could not eat the most simple food without great suffering; one bottle cured him entirely, he now eats animal and vegetable food with ease.

One bottle cured a gentleman of Dyspepsia, with Water Brash Eructations; he felt better after taking the first dose.

Mrs. Sterns, of New-York City, was so troubled with Dyspepsia, that she had not eaten meat for four years. She was entirely cured by half a bottle. She was so much relieved after taking one wine glass of the Invigorating Spirit, that she could eat a meat dinner without difficulty.

One dose will remove the disagreeable and distressing effects of Wind or Flatulence, and the moment the stomach receives the Invigorating Spirit, the distressing load and all painful feelings will be removed.

One dose will relieve the most distressing pains of colic, either in the stomach or bowels.

A few doses will remove all obstructions in kidney, bladder, or urinary organs.

Persons who are seriously afflicted with any kidney complaints are assured speedy relief by a dose or two, and a radical cure by the use of one or two bottles.

NIGHTLY DISSIPATION.

Persons, who from dissipating too much over night, and feel the evil effects of the poisonous liquors in violent headaches, sickness at stomach, weakness, giddiness, &c., will find one dose will remove all bad feelings.

Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions, should take the Invigorating Spirit three times per day; it will make you strong, healthy and happy, remove all obstructions and irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the bloom of health and beauty to the sickly, shriveled and wasted care-worn face.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY & CO., Wholesale Agents, No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs. Sold by Druggists everywhere. JAMES QUIN, corner of Jane and Hudson-sts.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo, pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also on wife and mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and the proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, yet in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, (weakness, debility, &c.) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such time, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. P. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

DRS. R. & L. PERRY & CO.'S EXCELLENT WORK ON DISEASE—THE SILENT FRIEND—In six languages, fiftieth edition, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, on steel, enlarged to 200 pages, containing the remedy for the prevention of disease, may be had at the office of the undersigned. Price $1.

This book ought to be studied by every young man, and every man ought to read it with attention. Those who are afflicted with the disease mentioned therein, will certainly regain their health, increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine by taking as directed Drs. R. & L. Perry's Specific Remedies. The patient is then sure to get strengthened and arrive to manhood, and the man will find a blessing to himself and his offspring. The remedies are:

DR. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS.—Price $1, $1 50, and $3 50 a box.

DR. PERRY'S CONCENTRATED DETERGIVE ESSENCE. Price $3 50 per bottle, or four quantities in one for $9, by which $5 are saved.

DR. PERRY'S BALM OF SYRIACUM. Price $3 50 and $9 per bottle, as above.

Full directions, as well as "The Silent Friend," being an elaborate description of the various diseases for which the above are the remedies, accompany each bottle.

All communications (postpaid) will be strictly confidential and promptly attended to, and the article ordered will be forwarded to any part of the United States, by express, or otherwise, as may be directed.

S. WEIGERT, Physician and Surgeon.

Sole Agent in the United States for the sale of Drs. R. & L. Perry & Co.'s (of London) "The Silent Friend," and their Specific Remedies. Office, No. 174 William-st., N. Y.

COLIC IN INFANTS.—Is a very distressing complaint, often disturbing the slumbers and exciting the sympathies of the household. Laudanum and other injurious anodynes are commonly resorted to for relief, but often prove worse than the disease, producing constipation and sometimes death. Dr. ROBERTS' COLIC MIXTURE for infants affords immediate relief from pain, procures refreshing slumber and acts gently on the bowels. It is always safe and reliable. Price 25 cents. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway; RUSHTON'S, corner Broadway and Canal-st.; ANDERSON & McCLAY, corner Fulton and Water-sts.; and by Druggists generally. Sold at wholesale by HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 80 Warren-st.

REMOVAL.—Dr. BENTON, Psychologist and Electrician, has located his Office at No. 432 Broome-st., one door East of Broadway, having had unparalleled success in Brooklyn three years past, in curing diseases. Having many patients from New-York, has been induced to get in as central position as possible. Stages and cars from every part of the City centre there. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition, 242 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 124 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 649 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DR. MACK CAN BE CONSULTED in his speciality at No. 86 White-st., four doors west of Broadway, from 9 to 1, and from 6 to 9 in the evening. Dr. MACK'S remedies for females sold by him only. Price from $5 to $6.

AYRES'S INFALLIBLE FEVER AND AGUE REMEDY—Is found to be an unfailing cure for this most distressing complaint wherever it has been tried. One bottle effects a cure. Price $1. For sale at the offices, No. 211 Centre-st. and No. 167 Fulton-st.

JUST RECEIVED—A fresh lot of Blair's celebrated GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, which are for sale wholesale and retail. Dodd's compound BONESET CANDY—the best remedy for coughs, &c.

JOHN B. DODD, No. 198 4th-av., below 12th-st.

CARD.—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL—Parts supplied true to nature, and children's teeth regulated by T. B. KERNEY, No. 381 4th-av., near 26th st., New-York.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL CO., PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1854.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the late office of the Company, No. 66 Sansom-st., New-York, and a meeting of the Bondholders of the DAUPHIN AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, 17th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York. By order of the Board of Directors. A. G. JAUDON, Secretary.

COAL.—I am now selling the best quality of Red Ash at $7 per ton, weight warranted or forfeit the Coal. Less from boats. PETER CLINTON, corner King and Greenwich-sts., 26th-st. and 9th-av.

LAWRENCE WATER CURE, BRATTLEBORO, VT.—The proprietors of the Lawrence Water Cure have the honor to inform their friends and the public that they are now prepared to receive their Winter patients, and can promise them every possible comfort and convenience. The house is warmed throughout by hot-air furnaces—the bath-house having a full Southern exposure—and no expense will be spared to satisfy and make comfortable those who favor them with their patronage. Terms—Patients, per week, $11; boarders, per week, $8.

JONES, STRODE & BALDWIN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, San Francisco, California—WM. CAREY JONES, CHAS. B. STRODE, J. G. BALDWIN. Refer to HENRY, SMITH & TOWNSEND; D. APPLETON & CO.

THREE DOLLAR HATS.—Elegant French Silk Hats at the low price of $3 usually sold at $4; men's Hats at $2 50. BROWN, No. 480 Hudson-st.

BANK NOTICES.

GREENWICH BANK.—NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1854.—List of unclaimed Deposits and Dividends remaining in the Greenwich Bank for two years and upwards:

1842, Mar 17	James Ashew	$ [illegible]
1845, Aug 2	William Bolley	[illegible]
1846, July 27	John Brown	[illegible]
1847, June 8	Edward Hines	[illegible]
1847, Dec 21	Nelson Bolley	[illegible]
1846, June 30	Ira Burdge	[illegible]
1846, Oct 30	Joseph Carter	[illegible]
1846, Feb 18	Henry Cyphus	[illegible]
1846, Feb 11	James Cooper	[illegible]
1846, May 22	Chatterton & Acken	[illegible]
1847, Jan 2	Joseph Carpenter	[illegible]
1847, May 20	S. Clark	[illegible]
1846, Dec 29	H. P. Davison	[illegible]
1842, Aug 17	P. F. Doremus	[illegible]
1843, Dec 15	Gabriel Duryea	[illegible]
1845, Dec 20	James Ferguson	[illegible]
1846, Jan 13	James Fowler	[illegible]
1848, May 23	Francis Graham	[illegible]
1847, June 20	David Gilbert	[illegible]
1845, May 26	A. Gifford	[illegible]
1847, May 7	Warren Gilbert	[illegible]
1843, Nov 15	J. C. Halsey	[illegible]
1846, April 23	R. Hogan	[illegible]
1846, Oct 2	J. Hammond & Co.	[illegible]
1846, May 26	Hill & Long	[illegible]
1845, Aug 26	Daniel Howell	[illegible]
1846, Mar 18	James Hart, Jr.	[illegible]
1846, Feb 11	A. A. Jacobus	[illegible]
1846, April 21	J. & L. Jones	[illegible]
1846, April 29	W. C. Jones	[illegible]
1847, Aug 25	E. W. Kimball	[illegible]
1847, May 6	Stephen Kane	[illegible]
1846, June 19	Benjamin Richardson	[illegible]
1846, Jan 17	James Strang	[illegible]
1846, Jan 16	John S. Tallman	[illegible]
1850, Dec 21	Jacob Van Ostrand	[illegible]
1850, Aug 8	Thomas L. Law	[illegible]
1846, June 29	James Lewis	[illegible]
1851, Oct 20	Wm. E. Lyon	[illegible]
1851, Nov 14	Peter D. Moore	[illegible]
1851, May 4	James Pollock, Jr.	[illegible]
1847, Oct 7	George Clark	[illegible]
1849, Sep 22	Robert Duncan	[illegible]
1849, Dec 31	Wm. Nelson	[illegible]
1850, Aug 5	Albert Hern	[illegible]
1851, Feb 17	R. Hutton	[illegible]
1851, Dec 26	Donald Grant	[illegible]
1852, April 18	J. H. Clark	[illegible]
1851, Nov 8	A. A. Dunnan	[illegible]
1852, Feb 17	P. Fortunyer	[illegible]
[illegible]	Johnston & Gerety	[illegible]
[illegible]	J. & A. McBarney	[illegible]
[illegible]	Robert Lanham	[illegible]
1839, Dec 19	J. McAllister, Assessor	[illegible]
1842, Nov 12	J. Woodman, Administrator	[illegible]
1842, June 4	Charles Yates, Trustee	[illegible]
1846, Aug 22	J. L. Norwood	[illegible]
1846, May 3	Isaac Osborn	[illegible]
1846, April 7	George Smith	[illegible]
1846, July 6	Isaac S. Smith	[illegible]
1846, Sept 4	William Terry	[illegible]
1846, Oct 7	P. J. Van Orden	[illegible]
1846, Nov 6	George Whitney	[illegible]
1846, June 26	Richard Searle	[illegible]
1846, June 26	Samuel Smith	[illegible]
1846, June 10	Frank B. Weed	[illegible]
1846, Jan 27	Whittemore & Torrey	[illegible]
1846, May 8	Henry H. Smith	[illegible]
1846, Mar 11	Frederick Steinle	[illegible]
1846, May 9	Tompkins & Purdy	[illegible]
1849, Jan 27	James G. Utter	[illegible]
1849, Mar 9	Isaac Van Ostrand	[illegible]
1849, June 25	John Leete	[illegible]
1851, Jan 10	James Stansbury	[illegible]
1850, April 20	John Stagg	[illegible]
1851, Sept 17	H. C. Spicer	[illegible]
1851, Sept 24	R. B. Throckmorton	[illegible]
1851, Jan 1	G. Van Zile & Co.	[illegible]
1852, Mar 15	Daniel Wilson	[illegible]
1849, Aug 1	Samuel Longstreet	[illegible]
1850, Sept 12	Noah Norris	[illegible]
Balance under $1 amounting together to		[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

George F. Cook, 4 dividends on 1 share	$10 73
James Forbes, 6 dividends on 2 shares	[illegible]
W. B. Jones, 4 dividends on 1 share	[illegible]
Trustees Grand Lodge, 6 dividends on 210 shares	1,373 [illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.

WILLIAM HARRIS, Cashier of the Greenwich Bank, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 2d day of October, 1854.

o3-law4wTu JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

SAVINGS BANK.—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION and for the benefit of all classes of persons. OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. (WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.) This Institution receives deposits from minors and married women. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under.

OFFICERS.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President. ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice-President. W. H. ELLSWORTH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon. J. A. Westervelt,	E. S. Brooks,
Hon. C. Crolius,	C. W. Thomas,
Philip W. Engs,	G. M. Livingston,
Isaac T. Smith,	James D. Fish,
Charles Mills,	Samuel P. Ashley,
Samuel Leeds,	James W. Beatty,
Joseph Lawrence,	William H. Hazard,
Francis B. O'Connor,	H. L. McCready,
Edward Bridge,	F. W. James,
Charles L. Vose,	J. W. Quinard,
Hugh Munro,	Jacob Campbell, Jr.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—No. 352 3d-av., near 26th-st.—This Bank commenced business last month, and takes deposits, money on deposit, and makes collections on all places in the United States and the Canadas.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Williamson, corner 3d-av. and 24th-st.
Wm. L. Cogswell, No. 37 Madison-square.
Wm. M. Baxter, No. 244 East 22d-st.
Richard Kelly, corner of Lexington-av. and 29th-st.
Edward N. Bloom, No. 94 East 28th-st.
Daniel Barnes, No. 75 East 28th-st.
Daniel Jackson, No. 109 East 24th-st.
James Owens, No. 47 East 31st-st.
O. L. Fletcher, No. 61 East 28th-st.
John B. Haley, No. 145 East 27th-st.
Ellis B. Harned, No. 139 East 28th-st.
J. F. Cunningham, corner 28th-st. and 1st-av.
D. S. Terrett, Yonkers, Westchester County.
James McElvaney, No. 23 Lexington-av.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS AND FARMERS BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.

my29 '54-law2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK. ALBANY, Oct. 20, 1852.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the NORTHERN BANK OF NEW-YORK, at Madrid, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

n2-law2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual Banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

au29 '54-law2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Jan. 25, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that the circulating notes issued by the McINTYRE BANK, at Adirondac, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the fund deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to the said Bank.

f1-law2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK. ALBANY, Oct. 11, 1854.—The OSWEGATCHIE BANK, Ogdensburg, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1854. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., next to the corner of Greenwich-st.

Interest at Six per cent. will be allowed on all sums not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.

Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

$20,000.—ATTENTION ALL.—Purchasers of Pianos are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the scarcity of money, we are now offering our extensive assortment of Pianos at prices hitherto unknown in this country. Every instrument is fully warranted to stand the test of any climate. Pianos worth $500 are now offered for $350; those worth $400 for $300; $250 Pianos for $200 each, and $300 for $250, &c. 20 Pianos of different sizes, new and second-hand, to let. Also, an assortment of Triple-stringed Celestial Pianos always on hand, by ELY & MUNGER, Manufacturers and Dealers, No. 221 Broadway.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF PIANO-FORTES, TOOLS, PATTERNS, &c.—The stock of NUNNS & CO. will be sold at the Wareroom of McDONALD & BROTHER, No. 308 Bowery, at a great sacrifice for cash. The stock comprises an assortment of grand diagonal and horizontal 6⅔, 6¾ and 7 octaves, in plain and carved cases. Also, several second-hand pianos, from $30 to $125, fully warranted; by order of WM. WAKE, Assignee.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES in our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTES—Professors and amateurs will profit by calling and examining T. H. CHAMBERS' justly celebrated instruments, which stand unrivalled and unequaled by any in the United States for refinement of tone, durability and elegance of finish. Wareroom, No. 385 Broadway, N. B.—The square "Grand" finished both 7½ octave is ready for exhibition.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A splendid $400 seven octave rosewood Piano-Forte, for sale for $245; made to order within 3 months, by celebrated makers. It is perfect, with a full guarantee from the makers, new style case, finished back, excellent tone, has all the modern improvements. Call at No. 68 Varick-st., near Canal, between 9 and 3 o'clock. The owner is obliged to leave the City.

CHEAP PIANOS.—We are now selling our best pianos at half the usual profit. A written guarantee signed by ourselves and manufacturers, given with each Piano, which is fully warranted. Large assortment of music, melodeons, &c. New pianos to let.

COOK & BROTHER, No. 361 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, No. 345 West 26th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the Æolian and all the best improvements, fully warranted. Pianos tuned, repaired and exchanged. N. B.—The best piano to buy for cash.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.—Wanted to purchase, not less than 10,000 Steel Engravings, suitable for a gift enterprise. As we have property that we propose to dispose of in that manner, specimen copies may be sent with the lowest cash price. Address to C. BUTLER & CO., South Amboy, N. J., for two weeks.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.—A full assortment for sale on favorable terms, by the Agent of the "Sable Iron Works." MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 53 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rome's Point, Troy or Albany.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKY BAR MINING COMPANY, No. 29 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, Sept. 14, 1854.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The balance of an assessment of two per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company has been levied by the Board of Directors, pursuant to Article 17 of the Articles of Association, payable on Tuesday, the 17th October next, at the office of the Company in the City of New-York. In case of non-payment at the time specified, the shares upon which payment is required together with all previous payments thereon shall be forfeited to the Association; but in order that Stockholders residing out of the City of New-York may have the benefit of the full time, three days' grace will be allowed to them. The Stockholders are requested to surrender their certificates and take out new ones.

By order of the Board. M. BRENAN, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., New-York, Oct. 12, 1854.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company held on the 10th inst., the following persons were elected, viz.:

Homer Ramsdell,	Samuel Marsh,	Daniel Drew,
Cornelius Smith,	Shepherd Knapp,	Charles M. Leupp,
Wm. E. Dodge,	Nelson Robinson,	N. O. Roberts,
John Arnot,	A. S. Murray,	Geo. P. Tallman,
D. A. Cushman,	W. B. Skidmore,	Louis Von Hoffman,
Chas. Moran,	Ralph Mead,	

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, HOMER RAMSDELL was reelected President, and SAMUEL MARSH was reelected Vice President—both unanimously. NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer, but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election for thirteen directors of the above company, and for three inspectors to preside at the next election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 1 Ann-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of October, 1854, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 17th inst., until the election is held. Dated New-York, Oct. 17, 1854. By order. JESSE W. CONKLIN, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND, for sale. We draw on the Union Bank of London. Belfast Banking Company, Ireland. National Bank of Scotland. Payable at sight, and in sums to suit, from £1 upwards. TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 Wall-st., cor. Pearl.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, } Illinois.
ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon, }

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rates of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. August 19, 1854.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

INSURANCE.

HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park Place, New-York.

This Company, possessing an ample Capital, MAKES INSURANCE AGAINST LIFE RISKS upon the most favorable terms, either for the whole duration of life or a limited period.

Parties insured have the privilege of crossing the Atlantic to ports in Europe AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

California, Australia, and other Foreign risks taken at a REDUCED extra premium.

JACOB REESE, President.

WM. V. PORTER, Secretary.

E. G. H. HUNTINGTON, Actuary.

CHARLES D. SMITH, M. D., No. 21 West 15th-st. }
EDWARD FIELDS, M. D., No. 4 Charlton st. } Medical Examiners.

JOHN T. METCALFE, Consulting Physician.

S. CAMBRELING, Esq., Counsellor.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 74 Wall-st.—This Company having the capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of six per cent per annum four fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $[illegible].

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Stephen Withers,	Robert F. Mintern,
John A. C. Gray,	J. F. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	Jacob Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George F. Abbe,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Gouverneur S. Lanier,	Benning Duer,	John G. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. S. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	James G. Bell,
Chas. F. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 5 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as similar institutions.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Palmer F. Simons,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. S. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Ekell,	N. F. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
F. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Pray,
H. Quackenboss,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Giddins,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	J. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Fields,	John W. Leavitt,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy,

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, L. I.—Offices No. 245 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and in New-York, corner of William and John-sts. Cash Capital $200,000. Insures against loss by Fire. STEPHEN CROWELL, President.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of June next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 30th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the moiety to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 40 Wall-st., Oct. 5, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th inst. The transfer book will be closed until after that date. WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD VEST CHAINS—GOLD CURB VEST CHAINS	$9 to $45
GOLD WAVE VEST CHAINS	12 to [illegible]
GOLD ADELAIDE VEST CHAINS	12 to [illegible]
GOLD JENNY LIND VEST CHAINS	10 to [illegible]
GOLD CHASED & PLAIN VEST CHAINS	10 to [illegible]
GOLD HEXAGON VEST CHAINS	17 to [illegible]
GOLD WARSAW VEST CHAINS	12 to [illegible]
GOLD SQUARE VEST CHAINS	11 to [illegible]
GOLD ENGRAVED VEST CHAINS	16 to [illegible]
GOLD CHASED VEST CHAINS	10 to [illegible]
GOLD FROSTED VEST CHAINS	27 to [illegible]

And all other styles for sale at less than the usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., near Broadway, second floor.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled	$[illegible]
GOLD WATCHES, from	$30 to [illegible]
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	10 to [illegible]
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated	18 to [illegible]
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	5 to [illegible]

All our goods are warranted to be as represented. SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

COOPER WATCHES.—Gold Cooper, Duplex, and Lever WATCHES, some in Hunting Cases, splendid timekeepers, for sale very low, at wholesale and retail, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, Importer of Watches and Jewelry.

CHRONOMETER WATCHES.—Very fine Chronometers, which run without any perceptible variation, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, Importer of Watches and Jewelry.

JURGENSEN WATCHES.—Splendid JURGENSEN WATCHES, levers and chronometers, perfect time-keepers, for sale, very low, wholesale and retail, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway, Importer of Watches and Jewelry.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depots, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No. 25 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evidently superior [illegible] of American manufacture, and confidently [illegible] with the best of foreign, dealers are, with [illegible] Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, good body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 23 Water-st.

THERE IS NOW ON HAND—And constantly receiving at the ONE PRICE STORE of the subscriber, a large and complete assortment of BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS. The public will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine the stock. Prices invariably fixed, and marked on the goods. J. A. LONG, No. 304 Greenwich-st., No. 18, corner of Barclay-st., near the Southern terminus of the 6th and 8th av. Railroads.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,150,186 15
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. A. MEIGS, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,745,947 95
Average amount of Specie....736,236 15
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....5,164,071 25
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 14th day of September, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. R. HITCHCOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
THOS. VERREN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October 1854.
STEPHEN M. PURDY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB AIMS, President of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JACOB AIMS, President.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
GEO. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier of the CENTRAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WALTER OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
GEO. L. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES J. SHEPARD, Cashier, pro tem., of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
CHAS. J. SHEPARD, Cashier pro tem.
Affirmed before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
JNO. DRAKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
LOUIS B. GLOVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
GEO. L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. A. WORTH, President of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. A. WORTH, President.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 16th day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 16th day of October, 1854.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BARLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BARLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier of the EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES SANFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
[illegible] M. FOWLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EMPIRE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LEONARD H. CHURCH, Cashier of the EMPIRE CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
L. H. CHURCH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
ISAAC O. BARKER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 16th day of October, 1854.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
JAMES HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
JOHN C. BEECH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
J. S. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 16th day of October, 1854.
WILLIAM DODGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FRANCIS W. EDMONDS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. CORNELL, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. CORNELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
JOHN M. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
C. H. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
G. H. SCRIBNER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. J. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. J. HOOGLAND, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
EDWARD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. S. GIBBONS, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. TILDEN, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WILLIAM TILDEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIBSON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cash'r.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation, notes of the late Phenix Bank.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
JAS. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 16th day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
R. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 14th day of October, 1854:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.... [illegible]
Circulation of the late Union Bank.... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. EBBETS, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. EBBETS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 16th day of October, 1854.
GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS, NO. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK—AGENCIES IN LONDON, PARIS, BRUSSELS, VIENNA, &c. Specifications and Drawings for Applications, Surveys for Reissue of Defective Patents, Reconsiderations of Rejected Cases, Interferences and Appeals are prepared and conducted, and Counsel given on all legal and scientific points connected with Patent Matters.
GREAT BRITAIN—Provisional Protections, Registrations, Publications and the Great Seal, are procured. Caveats and Oppositions entered and conducted. Assignments and Licenses procured, stamped and registered in London.
FRENCH, GERMAN, and other Continental Patents are obtained, and Assignments prepared, stamped and registered in the appropriate offices of record.
Specifications, the most important part of an application, especially in Europe, where the Patent is taken without official examination into its validity, are in no case entrusted to employés, as is the practice in some establishments.
In regard to Foreign Applications, the undersigned feels at liberty to remark, that, as a result of the many years he has conducted this business, and the perfection of his arrangements abroad, he has taken there during that time, a majority of all the Patents, both in numbers and importance, emanating from this country, as also in the United States a majority of all the Patents issued to foreigners, while, as an evidence of their legal strength and validity, not one has failed of being sustained when before the Court.
JOSEPH P. PIRSSON.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c. &c. &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire proof buildings to be erected, at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to
COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling slip.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only Direct route now open via CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.
United States Mail and Express route.
Two daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, (corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)
First—St. Louis Day Express.... [illegible] A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express.... [illegible] P. M.
Trains run direct to Alton (259 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers.
WINCHESTER AND SHENANDOAH.
(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains) through to St. Louis (20 miles) without landing.
TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS 14 HOURS.
The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this.
AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.
Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.
NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.
AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.
AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.
R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.
CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

STEUBENVILLE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPLETED TO DRESDEN.—Through in 12 hours from Steubenville to Newark. On and after Monday, Oct. 16, 1854, the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad will be open for trade and travel to Dresden, (86 miles,) and cars will run as follows:
MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Steubenville daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 o'clock A. M.—arrives at Dresden at 1 o'clock P. M., connecting immediately with the Canal Passenger Packet for Newark. Passengers dine on board the boat, and reach Newark by 7 o'clock P. M.
RETURNING—Canal Packet leaves Newark at 7 o'clock A. M., reaches Dresden in time for the mail train, leaving Eastward at 1:30 P. M., and arrives at Steubenville at 7:45 P. M.
During the week of the Ohio State Fair, (viz., October 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21,) accommodation will be carried (for the round trip) from Steubenville to Newark for $3 50, and from way stations at proportional rates.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.
Freight receipted through to and from Steubenville, Newark, and intermediate stations.
THE ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—For Bowersville, Cadiz, &c., will continue to run as heretofore, leaving Steubenville daily at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, arrives at 11:15 A. M., connecting both ways with the trains on the Cadiz branch.
ISRAEL PEMBERTON, Superintendent.

NEW WIDE GAUGE ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO ROCHESTER.—The ROCHESTER AND GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and in connection with the Buffalo, Corning, and N. Y., and N. Y. and E. R. R., forms a direct route from New-York to Rochester.
The directness of this route, together with the superior comfort afforded by the wide cars renders it by far the most desirable between the above named cities.
Tickets can be procured at the N. Y. and E. R. R. Ticket Office, foot Duane-st., and at No. 193 Broadway, also in Jersey City.
Baggage checked through.
Freights will be transported between New-York and Rochester with dispatch. Any information desired in regard thereto can be obtained by calling upon the General Freight Agent of the N. Y. and E. R. R., Erie Building, or C. S. TAPPAN, Express Freight Agent, No. 193 Broadway.
No Trains on the R. C. and N. Y. R. R. on Sunday.
J. A. REDFIELD, Superintendent.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally, also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—6 A. M., Express Train from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago and St. Louis. Second—[illegible] A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Third—[illegible] P. M., Express Mail from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—[illegible] P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river for Sandusky and stations on Mad River Railroad. Fifth—[illegible] P. M., Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, Sept. 20, and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail at [illegible] A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passengers at 4 P. M., for Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake, and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1854, the Trains will run as follows: Express Train at 6 A. M., through in four hours, connecting with Northern and Western Trains; Mail Train at [illegible] A. M.; Through Way Train at [illegible] M.; Express Train at 3:30 P. M.; Accommodation Train at 6:30 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Trains at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; and Way Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M.; For Peekskill at 5 P. M.; and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9:30 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.
OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c.—FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Sept. [illegible], 1854.—Leave New-York for Easton, [illegible] at [illegible] A. M., 12 M., and [illegible] P. M.; for Somerville (way) at [illegible] P. M., by steamer RED JACKET and WYOMING, from Pier No. 2 North River, connecting at Elizabethport with trains by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Courtlandt-st. RETURNING—Will leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton), at 6:15 and 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Somerville (way train) at 6:30 A. M.; NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.; Elizabethport at 7:40 and 9:20 A. M., 1:30, 3 and 6 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES.—Leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.—THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS. Fare $3 in 1st; $2 75 in 2d, and $3 in 10 A. M., and 4 P. M. trains. The New-Jersey Accommodation Line leaves at 12 M., at $2 50, stopping at all way-stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati (at $20) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington, in 7 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River depot, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1 P. M.; Burlington, 4 P. M.; Rouse's Point, 6 P. M., and at Montreal at 8 P. M., same day. By Way Train at 10 A. M.—Arrive at Rutland at 8 o'clock, and Burlington at 11.30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg or Montreal early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M., will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburg, same day.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 7 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $3. Express line at 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD—THROUGH LINE TO NEW-LONDON AND NORWICH.—Morning and Night.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, trains will leave New-Haven at 11 A. M. and 7:10 P. M. for New-London and Norwich, on arrival of the 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. express trains from New-York. Returning next morning from Norwich at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M. for New-London, New-Haven and New-York.
RICHARD N. DOWD, Superintendent.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in advance of the Mail.—The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, (2,000 tons burden,) will leave from Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on FRIDAY, Oct. 27, connecting with the steamship YANKEE BLADE, (2,500 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, apply only to
CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—Commencing on the 27th of October, the days of sailing of the steamers will be changed to the 12th and 27th of each month. When these days fall on Sunday the steamers will leave on the Monday following. There will be no steamer on the 12th of October.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA.—Carrying the United States Mail. The steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 2 o'clock, from pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for Mobile.
Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Goods for the interior will be forwarded free of commissions. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 21 Broadway.
N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 1854. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing, the evening previous to the ship's sailing.

HALIFAX, BERMUDA AND ST. THOMAS.—The Royal Mail steamer CURLEW, W. SIMPSON, Commander, will sail from Halifax for Bermuda and St. Thomas, after the arrival of the Royal Mail steamer from Boston, on the undermentioned dates:
Thursday Night.... 31st August, 1854.
Thursday Night.... 28th September, 1854.
Thursday Night.... 26th October, 1854.
Thursday Night.... 23d November, 1854.
Thursday Night.... 21st December, 1854.
Thursday Night.... 18th January, 1855.
Passage money from Halifax to Bermuda.... $35
Passage money to St. Thomas.... 70
S. CUNARD & CO., Halifax.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Thos. SKINNER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, at 4 o'clock P. M., will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk passengers for the South proceed by Railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, Charleston, Atlanta, &c., &c.
Passage and fare, (State room included,) to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage passage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—KINSLEY & CO.'S EXPRESS for Boston and the East, via Newport and Fall River, will leave Office No. 1 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Oct. 16, at 3½ o'clock P. M., instead of 5, connecting in Boston with all the Eastern Expresses.
For Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 4½ o'clock.
Notes, Drafts, and Bills collected and prompt returns. Custom House business attended to in Boston, Newport and Philadelphia.

CHARCOAL PIG IRON.—Of a superior quality, manufactured at our works in Clinton County, N. Y., for sale at the lowest market price, by
JOHN S. RUPING & CO., No. 32 Cliff-st., N. Y.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising the Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ARCTIC, Capt. Luce. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible].
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Sept. 30	1854	Wednesday, Sept. 27	1854
Saturday, Oct. 14	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 4	1854
Saturday, Oct. 28	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 18	1854
Saturday, Nov. 11	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 1	1854
Saturday, Nov. 25	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 15	1854
Saturday, Dec. 9	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 29	1854
Saturday, Dec. 23	1854	Wednesday, Dec. 13	1854
		Wednesday, Dec. 27	1854

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.
Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 20
NIAGARA, Leitch, Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 27
ARABIA, Judkins, New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 4
AMERICA, Lang, Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 11
CANADA, Stone, New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 18
EUROPA, Shannon, Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 25
AFRICA, Harrison, New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 1
NIAGARA, Leitch, Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 8
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.
For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—Now comprises the following magnificent ships:
Albion, new, Kossuth, Northampton, new
Constellation, new, Ben Adams, Emerald Isle, new
[illegible], Houghton, Dreadnought, new
West Point, Roscoe, [illegible]
Compromise, Antarctic, [illegible]
Richard Morse, Centurion, Andrew Foster
Sheridan, Garrick, [illegible]
Empire, Arctic, [illegible]
Florida, [illegible], [illegible]
Fulton, [illegible], New Hampshire
A. Z., [illegible], Sea King
Forest, new, [illegible], State Rights
Two of the above ships will be dispatched from Liverpool every week throughout the year; thus passengers can fully rely on not having any detention at that port. THEY LINE OF LONDON PACKETS sail as usual from New-York and London every alternate THURSDAY, and comprise the following very superior ships, viz: OCEAN QUEEN, SOUTHAMPTON, DEVONSHIRE, MARGARET EVANS, AMERICAN EAGLE, VICTORIA, HENDRICK HUDSON, NORTHUMBERLAND. Passage in either of which can be engaged at the lowest rates. DRAFTS AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE on England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany, payable at sight, without discount or any other charge.
W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—THE BREMEN MAIL STEAMSHIP HANSA, Captain L. GERRERE, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers for England and France, on TUESDAY, 17th of October, at 12 o'clock noon, from her Pier, No. 30 North River.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.... $100
Second Cabin.... [illegible]
An experienced Surgeon is attached to the vessel. Specie delivered in London and Havre. Positively no freight will be taken after Saturday, 14th inst. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Pearl-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CANADA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CANADA, J. Stone, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock. The AFRICA will sail on the 1st of November.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT, held at the City Hall, in the City of Albany, on the last Tuesday of September, 1854. Present, Hon. Ira Harris, Justice. NEWTON FLAGG and CHARLES A. SAVAGE against THE FRANKLIN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York.—THE SUMMONS in this action having been personally served upon the defendant, and the time for answering having expired, and no answer or demurrer having been put in, and proof of such service and default having been duly furnished to the Court, on motion of F. S. Root, plaintiffs' attorney: It is ordered, adjudged, decreed and declared, and this Court doth order, adjudge, declare, decree and adjudge, that the said Corporation, the Franklin Marine and Fire Insurance Company of New-York is insolvent and unable to pay its debts, and that said Corporation and the directors and every of its officers and agents be, and they are, and each of them is hereby restrained and enjoined from exercising any of the corporate rights, privileges or franchises, and from collecting or receiving any debts or demands, and from paying out, or in any way transferring or delivering to any person, any of the money, property or effects of such Corporation until this Court shall otherwise order; that the said Corporation be continued in existence only so far as may be necessary to enable the Receivers hereinafter mentioned, to collect the debts and recover property in the name of such Corporation, and for no other purpose whatever, and that for all other purposes and when the above mentioned objects shall be accomplished, the said Corporation be and the same is hereby dissolved.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, That John C. Hulbert, Esq., appointed Receiver of the property and effects of said Franklin Marine and Fire Insurance Company of New-York, and of their debts, equitable interests and things in action, under an order entered in this action on the 18th day of September, 1854, be, and he hereby is confirmed in his said office and trust as such Receiver, and that the said John C. Hulbert be such Receiver, according to the provisions of sections 41 and 42 of article 2, of title 4, chapter 8 of part 3 of the Revised Statutes, and that he, or such other Receiver or Receivers as shall be appointed in his place or stead, do make a just and fair distribution of all the property of the said corporation, and of the proceeds thereof, among its fair and honest creditors, as prescribed by article 3, of title 4, of chapter 8, of part 3 of the Revised Statutes.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, That all creditors of the said Franklin Marine and Fire Insurance Company of New-York may make themselves parties to this action, by coming in and presenting their claims to such Receiver under this decree, and by submitting themselves to the jurisdiction of this Court for the settlement or adjustment of their respective claims upon the funds in the hands of such Receiver.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, that all creditors of the Franklin Marine and Fire Insurance Company of New-York, do exhibit their claims and become parties to this suit, in the manner hereinafter mentioned and set forth, within six months from the time of the first publication of this judgment as hereinafter mentioned, or in default thereof be precluded from the benefit of this judgment and from any distribution which shall be made thereunder. And the said Receiver is hereby directed to cause notice of this order to be given to all parties interested, by publishing a copy of this judgment once in each week for six weeks successively, in at least three newspapers, one of which shall be printed in the City of New-York, one in the city of Albany and one in the county of Saratoga, and as soon as may be after the first publication thereof by causing a copy thereof, with a notice stating the day of the first publication thereof, to be deposited in the Post-Office addressed to each of the several policy holders and stockholders of the Franklin Marine and Fire Insurance Company of New-York, and persons claiming to be creditors of said Company, at his or her place of residence, so far as the names and residences of the said persons are ascertained by said Receiver.

And it is further ordered, decreed and adjudged, That Moses Maynard, Cady Hollister, Isaac Freeman, Silas H. Swetland, Philip J. Powell, Walter Doty, William McKinley, Cornelius H. Van Buren, James Van Buren, Franklin H. Ostrander, Tyler Williams, Hiram Parks, Isaac Rood, James H. Knights, Reuben Freeman, William L. Avery and John G. [illegible], who were or heretofore have been Directors of the said Franklin Marine and Fire Insurance Company of New-York, and all other officers and agents of the said defendants either heretofore or now in office, discover under oath before Hon. Reuben H. Walworth, who is hereby appointed a Referee for that purpose, the amount of the capital, premium notes, capital and surplus belonging or which have belonged to the said Franklin Marine and Fire Insurance Company of New-York, the investment and disposition thereof, and the consideration and all the circumstances of such disposition, and that the expenses of the said proceeding be paid by the Receiver. That at the said Referee before proceeding under this judgment, do cause such notice of the time and place of his proceedings to be given to the parties hereby ordered to make discovery, as he shall deem necessary and proper.

And it is further adjudged that the said plaintiffs do recover the sum of $31 for their costs and disbursements in this action, and that the said Receiver pay the same to the plaintiffs or their attorney, and take a receipt therefor.
A copy. JAS. W. HORTON, Clerk.
FREDERICK S. ROOT, Att'y for Pl'ffs, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL WILSON, late of the City of New-York, carman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their residence, No. [illegible] 14th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of July, 1854.
MATHEW HETTRICK, JINKINSON WILSON, } Administrators.
jy13-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES MILLER, late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JAMES F. KENNY, at No. [illegible] Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated Aug 28, 1854.
AMANDA E. MILLER, JAMES F. KENNY, } Administrators.
au29-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. ANGUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at office of MICHAEL GIBNEY, No. 8 Reade-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of September, 1854.
JANE ANGUS, Administratrix.
s5-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN H. RAPP, late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 194 Second-st., in the City of Williamsburg, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated June 19, 1854.
DIEDRICH STRUSE, JOHN SCHREIBER, } Executors.
je19-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BARR, late of the Island of Bermuda, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 28, 1854.
THOMAS B. MIDDLETON, Executor, No. 71 Nassau-st.
au29-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MEYER, late of the town of New-Lots, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, LOUISA MEYER, at the office of C. NAGLE, Esq., No. 60 Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 7, 1854.
LOUISA MEYER, Administratrix.
s12-law6mTu*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF AVENUE A, from 86th st. to [illegible], where it intersects the East River, in said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 4th day of November, 1854.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the [illegible] day of November, 1854.
Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of December, 1854.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by this Assessment are as follows: All those lots and pieces of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of Avenue A, between the [illegible] street and the East River.
And also, all those other lots and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the blocks between Avenue A and Avenue B, and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and First Avenue, as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
EDWARD C. WEST, ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, GEORGE H. BALDWIN, } Commissioners.
New-York, Sept. 22, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF NINTH-AVENUE, from Bloomingdale-road to 156th st., in said City.
We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room) in this City, on or before the 18th day of November, 1854.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the [illegible] day of December, 1854.
Third—That an abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of December, 1854.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by this assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of the 9th-av., between the northerly side of 59th-st. and the southerly side of 156th-st.
And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the blocks between 9th-av. and the 8th-av., and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between the 9th-av. and the 10th-av., as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, GERSHON COHEN, JOHN O'KEEFE, } Commissioners.
New-York, Oct. 11, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF [illegible] STREET, from the [illegible] to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:
First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Livingston Livingston, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story) in this City, on or before the 11th day of November, 1854.
Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, on the 23d day of November, 1854.
Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of December, 1854.
Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land situate between the easterly side of the [illegible] and the East River, and between the northerly side of [illegible] and the southerly side of [illegible], to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.
Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on the [illegible] day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, EDMOND GROSS, TERENCE McGUIRE, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—HENRY'S SEYMOUR, plaintiff, against JOSEPH J. SLAMM and ANN ELIZA, his wife, Samuel W. Parsons, and Virginia W., his wife, Charles H. Parsons, Edward Houghton, Henry Young, Alfred Ladd, Frederick W. Greene, Elam Hurd, George W. White, George W. Bramhall, Charles A. Lockwood, Ebenezer Seeley, Hiram Mitchell, Jeremiah Wilbur, Richard Warren, [illegible], John Kellogg, the President, Directors and Company of the Westchester County Bank, Napoleon Bunel, Lucius H. Bulkley and George Dayton, defendants.—Summons. To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 Broad-st., the corner of Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 15, 1854.
S. D. VAN SCHAICK, plaintiff's attorney, New-York.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of September, 1854.
S. D. VAN SCHAICK, Plaintiff's attorney, New-York.
o10-law6wTu

CORPORATION NOTICE FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS SOLD FOR ASSESSMENTS, TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortgagees, lessees, and parties concerned, interested in the lands and tenements sold in April, 1852, for the non-payment of assessments in April, 1853, for the non-payment of the taxes of the year 1851; and in May, 1853, for the non-payment of the Croton water rents, &c., for the year commencing May 1, 1851, and ending April 30, 1852: that detailed statements of such lands and tenements as have not been redeemed from the said sales may be found in the Evening Post, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Such detailed statements describe the lands and tenements sold and not redeemed; the amount and term of years for which they were respectively sold; when the time for the redemption thereof will expire, &c., &c. Copies of said detailed statements can be had by applying to the Comptroller's office, New-York.
AUGUS. PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept., 1854.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN A. NUBSDELL against GEO. W. WEBB.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the eleventh day of September, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars and seventy-eight cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of July, 1854, besides the costs in this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 11, 1854. EDWARDS & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 64 Wall-st., N. Y.
s12-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOSHUA L. THOMPSON, Plaintiff, against THOMAS MINFORD and CHARLES G. CAMP, Defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 66 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eighteen hundred and thirty-one dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 1st day of July, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 26, 1854.
E. E. L'AMOUREUX, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 26th day of Sept., 1854.
E. E. L'AMOUREUX, Plaintiff's Attorney.
o3-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—GEORGE N. TATHAM, BENJAMIN TATHAM and HENRY B. TATHAM, against SAMUEL COLT and ROBINSON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To SAMUEL COLT, one of the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said city, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 77 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and seventy-three dollars and ninety-nine cents, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 28, 1854.
A. CLARKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed on the 28th day of September, 1854, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.
o3-law6wTu*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.
DAVID HILL, of the City and County of New-York, an insolvent debtor individually, and as one of the late firm of D. HILL & CO.—Notice first published Sept. 19, 1854. Creditors to appear before Hon. LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, of the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of said Court, on the 29th day of November, 1854, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
s19-law10wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK BEGLEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN D. LAWRENCE, No. 140 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated July 13, 1854.
JOHN D. LAWRENCE, FRANCIS B. STRYKER, } Executors.
jy18-law6mTu*

WRECK OF THE ARCTIC.

Continued from First Page.

worthiness, find an acceptance through the merits of Him who suffered for us, and who stands ready to aid—and who says "Knock and it shall be opened unto you"—unto whom can we look, Oh our God, but unto thee—our whole life is, after all, but as this hour, a mere question of a few short days, and what are all the mere vanities transpiring, during an ambitious and short existence, compared to an assurance which maketh our latter end a fearless one. Relieved and consoled by this my last petition, I was somewhat calmly resigning myself to await my time so long as my strength and power of endurance could hold out, when I discovered close by me a large square basket lined with tin, floating lightly by me—one of the stewards' dish baskets it proved to be—and, paddling up to it, I got it on board, and with the help of a small piece of rope I had round my shoulders, I lashed it pretty firmly on top of the plank, thus not only tending to make my raft more secure, but affording me a comparatively dry place to sit on the edge of it, and with my feet inside, forming a shelter for my legs up as high as my knees. After getting all this arranged, and while sitting and watching the water as to the weight on the raft, I was again surprised to hear a distinct rattle against the side of the raft, which proving to be a small air-tight tin can, a part of a set of such used as a life-preserver—I seized hold of it as an additional token of the presence of a protecting Providence. I cut out one end of it with my pocket-knife, and found it answer the purpose of what above anything else I then needed—a baling pot—and by which I was enabled to keep my little shelter clear of water, and so acceptable as a protection from the cold, damp blast, did I find this little willow house, that I soon found myself cramped down into the inside, thus keeping not only my feet and legs but the lower part of my body something warm. In this sort of situation I wore away the tedious night, and the breaking dawn relieved to my sight nothing but thick mist, the unceasing rolling waves, and my own little bark; not a single vestige of all that the night closed upon was now to be seen. About mid-day the sun cleared away the mist, and the heat of his rays was truly grateful, but *Oh how desolate in its very cheerfulness* seemed the prospect he thus unfolded. Over the whole broad expanse of waters, not a sail could be seen—nothing save the figures of the two firemen about a half a mile distant, still standing erect, and showing themselves at intervals, as every heavy swell would raise them on its crest. I had not yet felt either hunger or thirst, for which I was truly thankful, for I had but a handful of dry, broken crackers in my hat, which I felt determined to save to the last, and of course no water. I dreaded the cravings of either.

The day wore on still clear until about an hour before night-fall, when the two firemen, (within hailing distance of whom I had worked my way again,) discovered far to the southward a ship under full sail, broadside towards us, but it was with faint hopes of success that I hoisted my handkerchief tied to the end of the strip of wood I was using as a paddle, the firemen doing the same with a shorter piece of wood in their possession. The ship at one time, we noticed, laid to, or altered her course for a moment, giving us a hope that she had discovered something, but the night closed in again, and with it all hopes of a rescue.

I passed through this night in a dozing, dreary, shivering, half-sensible sort of state, with all sorts of fancies before my drowsy and somewhat disordered mind, and all sorts of pictures in my wakeful moments, both of a pleasing and of a revolting character, floating before me on the dark surface of the water. Now and then during the night I fancied myself hailed by various surrounding parties, convinced as I was at the same time that none others were within hailing distance but the two firemen; my disordered fancy, however, kept me for more than half the night in an agreeable state of excitement, under the firm belief that companies of boats' crews were on the search for us, and most lustily did I answer every fancied or real signal. The morning dawned again, and with it a horrid scene of despair at the gloomy prospect of the same dense foggy atmosphere now and then fully developing to view the same two erect figures dancing about on the rolling surf, and in my selfish liberality I bargained with myself that I would endure still during this day, seeing that my two companions were obliged to be on their feet supporting each other in a very precarious looking back-to-back attitude, were able still to exist. I felt a little hungry this morning and eat half a biscuit. While warming myself by about two hours paddling up towards them, during which the fog partially cleared away, and while close to them, we all became excited at the sight of a sail [illegible] to the south as I thought, but broadside towards us. Like the one on the previous day, I had little hope of her coming much nearer, but being determined to leave no effort untried which might possibly attract their notice, I stripped myself and taking off my shirt tied it by the sleeves to the end of my paddle, and with my handkerchief on a small strip of wood tied on above it, I thought I had a tolerably conspicuous signal, and waved it to and fro for more than an hour, until the ship was nearly out of sight—and just as I had lowered it, in utter hopelessness, we all descried at the same instant, in the opposite direction, another sail—and on us—just entering as it were into our grand amphitheatre through a cloud of mist that seemed to rise and clear away above the vessel, forming a grand triumphal archway around our eureka like a tower of promise in the centre. Feeling sure, at first sight, that this one was standing towards us, I did not remain long undeceived, for she began to increase in size as time slowly wore on, and although she was falling to leeward considerably as she advanced, still I felt sure if she kept on the same tack she would undoubtedly see our signals before passing beyond. My larger signal, too, continued to drift me nearer to her track, and took me almost out of sight of my two companions. When within about two or three miles of us, and about an hour and a half after she first hove in sight, we were relieved by her backing her sails, altering her course, and laying to for a while, then hoisting a signal on her spanker gaff she put about and bore away, on and on far in the distance on the opposite tack until my heart began to fail again doubting whether she was beating to windward for us, or had gone on her way rejoicing in the discovery and rescue of a only a portion of the unfortunate wretches within range of her. But again, how light and buoyant was the joy as she at last put about, and standing directly for us; on and on she advanced like a saving angel, until we could see her noble looking hull distinctly rise and fall within little over a mile distant from us, when she backed her sails again, and waited for some time in the prosecution of her mission of mercy, no doubt relieving some of our scattering companions from a like precarious state. Soon she filled away again, and at last laying to close by the two firemen, I saw her boat lowered with five men in it, who, picking up the two firemen in their course, came dashing along direct for my raft, and soon bouncing alongside, I allowed myself to tumble aboard of them, unable physically to adopt any thing of a graceful action, and morally overpowered with gratitude to God and to those his instruments. I remained speechless until I got on board the ship. Before getting on board, however, the boat went away off some distance to windward, and picked up the three other firemen, who I had seen leave the *Arctic*, but who had been ever since out of view. We all got huddled upon the deck somehow, although rather awkwardly, and making my way down to her neat little cabin, as well as my stiff feet and legs would allow, I had the pleasure of paying my respects to Capt. John Russell, and found myself on board the ship *Cambria*, of Greenock, bound from Glasgow to Quebec. Capt. Russell, Rev. Mr. Walker, of the Free Church of Scotland, and his very kind and attentive lady, Mr. Sutherland, of Caithness-shire in Scotland, Mr. John McNaught, and several of the passengers of the steerage paid us every attention that I could have desired; Capt. Russell giving me up the berth which he had been using himself, and putting everything on board in requisition that might tend in the least to relieve and make us comfortable. I was surprised to learn that the old Frenchman whom we had picked up from the *Vesta* was our good genius on this occasion. Being directly in the track of the approaching *Cambria*, he was picked up by the second mate of the *Cambria*, Mr. Ross, jumping overboard with a line, and, seizing hold of the old man, they were both pulled on board, and the rescued Frenchman, in the best English he could muster, made Capt. Russell aware that others were near, who then went to the masthead and with his glass made out the other four pieces of wreck, which we were all on, and making his long tack to windward, came back in the midst of us, picking up first, from the half round piece of wreck that I saw burst above the surface at the time of the ship going under, Capt. Luce, Mr. George F. Allen, of the Novelty Works, and a young German, a passenger on the *Arctic*, by the name of Ferdinand Kayn. They, along with eight others of those who went down with the ship, had gained this piece of wreck, which turned out to be a segment of one of the paddle boxes, and, singular it seems, Capt. Luce, who had stuck by his sinking ship to the last minute, was thus saved at last on the very boards which to commander were his post of duty; morally standing at his post of duty, practically his part of duty saved him. The same thing, however, had caused the death of an interesting son, by striking or falling on him as it burst above water. The eight others, who had gained it with them, had from time to time perished on it, and Mr. Kayn was on the point of making the ninth; when the *Cambria* hove in sight he had become almost a lunatic from extreme thirst, from eating biscuit soaked in sea water and attempted to quench it by blood sucked from veins of his arm opened with his penknife, and attempting to drown himself several times, he had been prevented by Capt. Luce and Mr. Allen, until longer endurance seemed impossible with him when the *Cambria* appeared. Mr. Allen too, although saved himself had too much reason to fear the loss of his wife and several other relatives who were on board with him and whom *he saw placed on the raft of spars before the ship went under*. I found these three my companions in the cabin of the *Cambria*, and being attended to like myself. The old Frenchman and the five firemen were comfortably quartered away in the forecastle, all suffering much, and the old man having lost his "compagnon de voyage," the mess boy who held out as long as he could, but finally rolled overboard.

In the course of a few days we all began to get round and feel pretty well with the exception of the severe pains in our feet which continue with very little intermission, and at the same time it is most congenial to our feelings that through the leadership of Mr. Walker, we have the daily opportunity of rendering praises and thanksgiving to a gracious God for his mercy and goodness towards us.

Capt. Russell feels the circumstance of his instrumentality in the matter with great gratification on account of Capt. Nye, of the Collins steamer *Pacific*, having some years ago run great risk in saving him and his crew off the sinking *Jessie Stevens* in a severe gale on the Atlantic.

JAMES SMITH.

Interesting Statement of Erastus Miller.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

We have conversed this afternoon with Mr. Erastus Miller, one of the rescued crew of the *Arctic*, who reached here from Quebec this morning, (in company with others who reached that city by the *Huron*,) on his way to his father's at Niverville, Columbia Co., and gained from him the following interesting particulars of the wreck:

The damage done the propeller by the collision was, it was conjectured, caused principally by the wheel of the *Arctic*, which, still revolving, struck her bow and carried away, as it appeared to those on board, more than 10 feet. Capt. Luce, whose conduct throughout, Mr. Miller says, was marked by admirable self-possession and courage, then sent the Mate, with six seamen, to the help of the propeller. This is one of the boats not yet heard of.

He (Miller,) was assistant in the Steward's department, and was helping to pass the passengers' lunch into the saloon, when he heard the cry, "Hard a-starboard!" and felt the collision. He then ran on deck. After assisting in the attempts to stop the leak, he helped Holland, Wilkinson, and another to fire the signal guns, which they loaded as fast as possible, and he touched off with a lighted napkin.

Subsequently *he saw the engineers loading the boat in which they afterwards escaped, with provisions, &c.* All the other boats but one were then gone. *Approaching it, he heard them threaten a man who attempted to get in with them, that they would shoot him with a revolver.* He then turned to look for a means of escape elsewhere. *He contradicts the story that several ladies were put in a boat and sent off by Capt. Luce.* There were several persons in the now only remaining boat, principally of the crew. Capt. Luce ordered them out, and pushed out one or two who did not obey, in order that the boat might be used in building the raft. Capt. Luce, as is known, kept the oars on board. Miller was one of those who assisted Dorian in constructing the raft, and at the last moment, just as the boat was drifting off, swam from the raft to it, and was pulled in by those in it. They rowed away from the wreck for fear of being swamped, and saw her go down, stern foremost, before they had got an eighth of a mile off.

He saw Mrs. Collins, her son and daughter, standing on the quarter-deck just before the steamer went down, and is positive they could not have escaped. Captain Luce was standing near them, his hand on the life-car, which they in the boat thought he was going to avail himself of, though it has since appeared he did not. It was found afterwards with a lady's cloak and a piece of cheese in it. Just before getting overboard on the raft, he saw Dr. Taylor in the after gangway, by the smoking-room. Then all the boats were gone but the one taken by the engineers and Dorian; and as he was in neither of them, we are forced to the painful conclusion that he was lost when the ship went down.

He (Miller) spoke to young Collins, saying, "I think this will be the last of the *Arctic*." "Yes," said he, "I think it will." He asked if he was not going to try to save himself in one of the boats, to which young Collins replied, he believed he should stay where he was. He was with Capt. Luce, who was then tying life-preservers on some of the ladies. The Captain's son was a boy of twelve or thirteen, and a cripple. He had been out to Europe with his father, the voyage previous, and was now returning.

After getting in the boat Mr. Miller was chilled through. His clothes were wet while at work on the raft, and he lay most of the time at the bottom of the boat, and though he suffered greatly from the cold, experienced no very strong hunger or thirst, till picked up. They had in the boat a couple of cabbages and a pumpkin, but they were so impregnated with salt water as hardly to be eatable.

He describes the scene after the sinking of the steamer, as awful in the extreme. Dead bodies of men and women were floating about them, many of them drowned by the life-preservers, which in their ignorance, they had allowed to slip below their waists, so that by the rising of the life-preservers to the surface their heads were drawn under water.

With the details of the rescue of this boat of Dorian's our readers are already familiar. Mr. Miller speaks in grateful terms of the kindness with which the survivors were treated at Quebec, and everywhere along the road.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ It will be seen by a notice in another column, that the Annual Course of Lectures before the New-York Medical College commences to-morrow evening. The introductory will be delivered by Professor Parker.

(Advertisement.)

Staten Island Country Seat at Auction.—Albert H. Nicolay will sell at public auction to-morrow, (Wednesday), Oct. 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a very handsome Gothic cottage, built in the very best manner, in the English rural style, together with some 12½ lots of excellent land, (25 x100 each,) situated on the private road in a first-class neighborhood, near Vanderbilt-avenue, and within four minutes' walk of the ferry at Vanderbilt Landing, at the beautiful village of Clifton, Staten Island. The house is about 32 feet front, by 42 feet in depth, ornamented in elegant style, and arched piazzas, with a view of the noble Bay, Fort Hamilton and the surrounding country. The land is in the richest state, and the garden embraces all kinds of vegetables in abundance, gravel walks, flowers, shrubs, &c., &c., and all in the most complete order. The sale will be made to the highest bidder, and all gentlemen who are desirous of purchasing a pretty place upon this lovely and romantic island, and so convenient to the ferry, should give this sale their attention. For full particulars read the advertisement of the Auctioneer, in another column.

(Advertisement.)

Although Phalon's Paphian Lotion will not arrest the approach of age, it will unquestionably keep the skin free from spot or blemish to a late period of life, if used regularly at the morning and evening toilet. *Prepared and sold by Phalon, No. 517 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel,) and No. 197 Broadway, (corner of Dey-street.)* Always obtainable of country druggists and fancy dealers.

(Advertisement.)

West Flushing.—The last opportunity for purchasing Lots at Auction in this Village the present season, is at hand. The closing sale takes place on Tuesday next, the 17th inst. All who are in search of a pleasant site for a house, healthy, well located, and convenient to the City, should not neglect this opportunity. Free Tickets, and all information can be had of

Baker & Elliott, No. 3 Nassau-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Success in life depends more upon good judgment upon individuals engaging in those pursuits to which they are by nature best adapted, than upon mere "luck and chance." Phrenology is the compass by which every one may be successfully directed, and his true sphere and calling pointed out. Examinations, day and evening, by Prof. Fowler, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly recruits the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by Thomas & Maxwell, (Successors to J. S. Aspinwall,) No. 86 William-street.

(Advertisement.)

Worth Seeing.—The most splendid show of Stereoscopic Pictures ever made in this country may be seen at Root's magnificent Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 8, by Rev. E. N. Lewis, Roswell D. King to Sarah A. Drummond, all of New-York.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Oct. 16, at the residence of Mr. Peter Martin, No. 22 West 20th-st., Catharine Ann, daughter of the late Wm. E. Mathews, and wife of John H. Atkin, deceased, aged 48 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, as above, at 2 o'clock, this (Tuesday) afternoon.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 15, of cholera, after a few hours' illness, Marianna, daughter of Benjamin T. and Catherine D. W. Jones, aged 7 years, 5 months and 11 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 235 Water-st.

In this City, on Monday, Oct. 16, suddenly, Mary Van Wickle, the wife of Alfred E. Tice, aged 25 years.

Her remains will be taken to Aquackanock, N. J., for interment.

In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 14, Mary, wife of Daniel B. Baker, aged 42 years.

The friends of the family, and of her brother, Levi Miller, are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, W. T. Baker, No. 142 Allen-st., on Tuesday, 17th, at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct 16, Mary Maria Moore, wife of John Moore, aged 35 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 136 High-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

On Sunday, Oct. 15, Rachel, widow of James Miller, deceased, in her 89th year.

Her relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M., from the residence of her son, John Miller, Washington Head-quarters, near White Plains, Westchester Co.

At Flushing, on Saturday, Oct. 14, of croup, John Bowne, son of Samuel B. Parsons, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, this morning, at 11 o'clock.

At Greenpoint, L. I., on Monday morning, Oct 16, Emma Louisa, eldest daughter of James A. and Martha A. Davenport, aged 7 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, 3 p.m., nearly opposite the Reformed Dutch Church, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 17, at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

At Bridgeport, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 10, of bilious intermittent fever, Mr. James S. Shannon, aged 28 years and 10 months, formerly of Quebec, L. C. He leaves a young and loving wife, and lovely child to mourn his loss.

Oh, rest thee, my dear companion,
Within thy dark and dreary bed,
Where now the tall grass is waving
In silence o'er thy lowly head.

☞ Quebec and Montreal papers, please copy.

On Sunday morning, Oct 15, after a short illness, Margaret W., daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Nichols, in the 16th year of her age.

☞ Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 16.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	98	300 Ill. Cen. R. R. [illegible] b10	100
1,000 Erie Income Bs	90	100 do	100
4,000 Erie Con. Bs. '71	73½	100 do b60	100
1,000 do s3	73	100 L't'e Miami R. R. b5	97
1,000 do	74½	25 Clev. & Toledo R. R.	84½
7,000 Erie Con. Bs '62	75	100 Mich. Central R. R. s3	98
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs. s3	69	50 Erie Railroad	46
20,000 do s3	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
5,000 do	[illegible]	100 do b30	[illegible]
4,000 N. Y. C. R. R. Bds. s3	[illegible]	300 do	[illegible]
5,000 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
6,000 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
500 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
4,000 H. R. & R. R. Bs. b3	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
300 Penn & Leh Zinc Co	1½	100 do b60	[illegible]
50 New-Jersey Zinc Co	5	100 do	[illegible]
50 Canton Co	21	100 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
150 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
300 Nicar. Transit Co. b30	[illegible]	100 do b15	[illegible]
275 do	[illegible]	100 Reading Railroad s3	73
250 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
100 Penn. Coal Co	[illegible]	400 do	[illegible]
50 Cumb'rl'd Coal Co b15	[illegible]	400 do s30	73
100 do	[illegible]	400 do b15	73
50 do	[illegible]	300 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
700 do	[illegible]	400 do s10	73
50 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
50 do	[illegible]	100 do s10	73
7 N. Y. Central R. R.	90	50 Hudson R. R. R. b60	44
13 do	[illegible]	25 do	[illegible]
50 do b30	[illegible]	25 do	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 N. Y. Cen. R. R. B.	87	250 Erie Railroad s3	46
1,000 Erie Bonds of '83	[illegible]	50 do b30	[illegible]
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	69½	50 do	[illegible]
400 McCulloch Gold Mn	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]
100 Cumberland Coal Co	[illegible]	50 do	[illegible]
100 do s3	30	200 do	[illegible]
50 Reading Railroad	73½	200 do	[illegible]
100 do s10	73½	400 do	[illegible]
100 do	73½	400 do	[illegible]
10 N. Y. Central R. R.	90½	50 do	[illegible]
10 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
20 Mich. South. R. R.	[illegible]	100 do b15	[illegible]

Monday, Oct. 16—P. M.

The Foreign Market accounts by the steamer *Baltic*, arrived this evening, from Liverpool Oct. 4, are three business days later than by previous packet, and advise a large business in Cotton at an advance of an eighth of a penny. The sales on Monday, 2d, were 12,000 bales, and on Tuesday 10,000 bales; 6,000 bales during the two days taken on speculation or for export. There was more business doing at Manchester. The Grain markets are unchanged. The British Funds advanced to 96 for the account and 95⅝ cash, on the stirring war news from the East, but closed 95¼ cash. Money as by the *Europa*. The Tea market advanced half-penny the pound on receipt of the China letters, and active purchases were making by the trade. Provisions are quoted without improvement. A private letter from Liverpool speaks of the failure of Edward Oliver, an extensive ship owner, but on reference to the *Northern Times* of the 4th, the day the *Hanover* sailed, we find that a meeting of his friends and creditors had been held, at which it was determined that his business should go on. He has large and profitable charters with the Government, worth $400,000 to $500,000 a year. Notwithstanding which, he was forced to ask for assistance, owing to the difficulty of obtaining temporary discounts at Bank.

The weekly Bank Averages, which we advertise officially in this paper, exhibit for the week ending on Saturday, 14th inst., a reduced movement in all the Departments, except that of Specie, the aggregate of which is again over eleven millions, or an increase of half a million from the previous week. The exact figures are:

Decrease of Loans and Discounts	$2,761,589
Gain in Gold and Silver	409,658
Withdrawal of Circulation	264,304
Decrease of Deposits	1,144,823

The reduction in Loans and Discounts is partly owing to the liquidation of the Knickerbocker and Suffolk Banks, which no longer report to the Clearing House. The former returned the previous week, Loans and Discounts, $507,000, and the latter, $297,000. The gain to the Specie column is the result, in part, of the payments from the Sub-Treasury last week on drafts from California and the Post-Office Department. The following, including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Sub Try.
July 1	$92,663,501	$11,120,360	$71,697,564	$2,130,[illegible]
September 2	91,281,163	14,714,819	72,556,737	[illegible]
October 7	91,380,823	10,620,517	70,285,610	[illegible]
October 14	88,618,236	11,120,977	69,141,327	[illegible]

The reduced Loan and Discount movement will be viewed with favor in the Street, and coupled as it is, with a liberal gain in the Specie reserve, we look for an improved tone in money affairs this week. All the Banks met their exchanges at the Clearing House promptly this forenoon. Further shipments of specie will be made by the British steamer on Wednesday. The probable amount is yet uncertain. Very little done to-day in Foreign Exchanges. London bills open weak. The principal remittances for the packet will be made up to-morrow. The range of sterling first class names is 109¼@109½.

We have taken the trouble to procure a correct statement of the condition of the discredited Banks in this City, from the *Superintendent of the Bank Department, in regard to the* securities held in trust by him and the amount of circulation outstanding, which is as follows:

SUFFOLK BANK.

Securities held in trust—N. Y. State Stocks	$37,500
Circulation outstanding	37,480

BANK OF THE UNION, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Securities—New-York State Stocks	$60,000
Circulation outstanding	15,000

Both of these banks have filed a notice with the Superintendent, of their intention to discontinue the business of banking, and have returned a large portion of their circulating notes. The notes of these banks are amply secured.

KNICKERBOCKER BANK.

Securities—New-York State stocks	$103,050
Circulation outstanding	98,138

The stocks held by the Superintendent in trust for this Bank would bring at the present market price at least $108,000, showing a surplus of securities of $10,000 in the hands of the Superintendent—more than enough to redeem the whole circulation.

EIGHTH-AVENUE BANK.

Securities—Bonds and Mortgages	$39,500
Canal Rev. Certificates	35,000
N. Y. and United States Stocks	26,082
Total	$100,582
Circulation outstanding	100,037

The Bonds and Mortgages held in trust for this Bank are believed to be good and collectable; $38,000 of them are against the Atlantic Dock Company—and as the stocks are worth a premium, the bill holders cannot suffer much loss, should the Bank go into liquidation and the Superintendent be obliged to sell the securities deposited with him to redeem the circulation.

It is to be hoped that the next Legislature will so amend the General Banking law as to prevent bonds and mortgages from being taken as a security for circulating notes. New-York and United States stocks have proved to be a much better security for banking purposes.

As some excitement was attempted to be created last week against the managers of the Clearing-House for their summary action in the case of the defaulting Knickerbocker Bank, we have deemed it proper to publish below the Constitution of the Clearing-House, from which it will readily be seen that the rules of the Associated Banks are made to operate on all alike, and that no concentration of power, or means of exercising undue partiality, is lodged with the managers or their Consulting Committees. The Committees themselves are constituted with special reference to an equal representation of every interest. We know this to be so, having seen the names on each Committee.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW-YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

Section 1. The name of this Association shall be "The New-York Clearing-House Association."

§ 2. The objects of the Association shall be the effecting, at one place of the daily exchanges between the several Associated Banks, and the payment at the same place of the balances resulting from such exchanges. But the Association shall be in nowise responsible in regard to such exchanges, nor in regard to the balances resulting therefrom, except so far as such balances shall be actually paid into the hands of the Manager. The responsibility of the Association is strictly limited to the faithful distribution by the Manager among the Creditor Banks, for the time being, of the sums actually received by him; and should any loss occur while the said balances are in the custody of the Manager, they shall be borne and paid by the Associated Banks, in the same proportion as the other expenses of the Clearing-House, as hereinafter provided for.

§ 3. The Association at present consists of the following members:

Bank of New-York,	Union Bank,
Manhattan Company,	Bank of America,
Merchants' Bank,	Phenix Bank,
Mechanics' Bank,	City Bank,
North River Bank,	People's Bank,
Tradesmen's Bank,	Bank of North America,
Fulton Bank,	Hanover Bank,
Chemical Bank,	Irving Bank,
Merchants' Exchange Bank,	Metropolitan Bank,
National Bank,	Citizens' Bank,
Butchers' & Drovers' Bank,	Knickerbocker Bank,
Mechanics' & Traders' Bank,	Grocers' Bank,
Greenwich Bank,	Empire City Bank,
Leather Manufacturers' Bk.	Nassau Bank,
Seventh Ward Bank,	East River Bank,
Bank of State of New-York,	Market Bank,
American Exchange Bank,	St. Nicholas Bank,
Mech. Banking Association,	Shoe and Leather Bank,
Bank of Commerce,	Corn Exchange Bank,
Bowery Bank,	Central Bank,
Broadway Bank,	Continental Bank,
Ocean Bank,	Bank of Commonwealth,
Mercantile Bank,	Oriental Bank,
Pacific Bank,	Marine Bank,
Bank of the Republic,	Atlantic Bank.
Chatham Bank.	

§ 4. Each Bank belonging to the Association shall be represented at all meetings thereof by one or more of its principal officers, and shall be entitled to one vote.

§ 5. A general meeting of the Association shall be holden at the Clearing-House, on the first Tuesday in October in each year, at 12 o'clock M. At every annual meeting a Chairman shall be elected by ballot, to preside at that meeting, and all subsequent meetings during the year. Whenever he shall be absent, a Chairman *pro tem.* shall be appointed. At the same meeting a Secretary shall also be elected by ballot.

§ 6. Special meetings shall be called by the Clearing-House Committee whenever they may deem it expedient, or whenever they shall be thereto requested by any seven of the Associated Banks.

§ 7. At all meetings of the Association, a quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of a majority of the whole number of Associated Banks.

§ 8. *At every annual meeting, a Standing Committee of five Bank Officers* shall be elected by a majority and by ballot, to be called the Clearing-House Committee, whose duty it shall be to procure, from time to time, a suitable room or rooms for the Clearing-House; to provide proper books, stationery, furniture, fuel, and whatever else may be necessary for the convenient transaction of business thereat; to appoint a Manager annually, and such Clerks as may be necessary; to establish rules and regulations to be observed at the Clearing-House in cases not provided for in this Constitution, subject to the approval of the Association; and generally to supervise the Clearing-House affairs. This Committee shall have charge of the funds belonging to the Association; shall draw on each Bank for its quota of the expenses; and shall also, at the first meeting of the Association after their election, submit detailed estimates of the expenditures that will be required for the Clearing-House during the current year.

§ 9. The salary of the Manager shall always be fixed by the Association. The salaries of the Clerks shall be fixed by the Clearing-House Committee. The Manager shall give a bond, with sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and each Clerk in the sum of five thousand dollars, to be approved by said Committee.

§ 10. The Manager, under control of the Clearing-House Committee, shall have immediate charge of all business at the Clearing-House, so far as relates to the manner in which it shall be transacted; and the Clerks of the establishment, as well as the settling Clerks and Porters of the several Associated Banks, while at the Clearing-House, shall be under his direction.

§ 11. The Clearing-House Committee shall have power to remove the Manager or any of the Clerks whenever, in the opinion of the Committee, the interest of the Association shall require.

§ 12. The hour for making exchanges at the Clearing House shall be 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely. At 1 o'clock, P. M., the debtor Banks shall pay to the Manager, at the Clearing-House, the balances against them, either in actual coin, or in the certificates hereinafter mentioned, except fractional amounts. At 1½ o'clock, P. M., the creditor Banks shall receive from the Manager, at the same place, the respective balances due to them, provided the balances due from the debtor Banks shall then have been paid.

§ 13. Should any one of the Associated Banks fail to appear at the Clearing-House at the proper hour prepared to pay the balance against it, the amount of the balance shall be immediately furnished to the Clearing-House by the several Banks exchanging at that establishment with the defaulting Bank, in proportion to their respective balances against that bank resulting from the exchanges of the day; and the Manager shall make requisitions accordingly, so that the general settlement may be accomplished with a little delay as possible. The respective amounts so furnished the Clearing-House, on account of the defaulting bank, will, of course, constitute claims on the part of the several responding banks against that bank; but, as before stated, the association shall in nowise be responsible therefor.

§ 14. Errors in the exchanges, and claims arising from the return of checks, or from any other cause, are to be adjusted directly between the banks who are parties to them, and not through the Clearing-House, the Association being in no way responsible in respect to them.

§ 15. Reclamations for errors and deficiencies in specie received at the Clearing-House, contained in bags or other packages, sealed and marked in conformity with any rules established upon that subject by the Clearing-House Committee, should be made within a reasonable time by the receiving Bank, directly against the bank whose mark the sealed bag or package bears, the Association not being responsible for the contents of such sealed bags or other packages.

§ 16. The Associated Banks shall, from time to time, appoint one of their own number to be a Depositary to receive, in special trust, such coin as any of the Associated Banks may choose to send to it for safe keeping. The Depositary shall issue certificates in exchange for such coin, in proper form, and for convenient amounts. Such certificates shall be negotiable only among the Associated Banks, and shall be received by them in payment of balances at the Clearing-House. Such special deposits of coin are to be entirely voluntary, each bank being left perfectly free to make them or not, at its own discretion. The coin thus placed in special deposit is to be the absolute property of such of the Associated Banks as shall, from time to time, be the holders of the certificates, and is to be held by the Depositary subject to withdrawal, on the presentation of the proper certificates, at any time during banking hours.

§ 17. New members may be admitted into the Association at any meeting thereof. Such new members shall pay an admission fee of $1,000, and shall signify their assent to this Constitution in the same manner as the original members. But no new member shall be admitted except by a vote of three-fourths of those present.

§ 18. A Standing Committee of five bank officers shall be appointed at every annual meeting, to whom all applications for admission into the Association shall be referred for examination.

§ 19. For cause deemed sufficient by the Associated Banks, at any meeting thereof, any Bank may be expelled from the Association, and debarred from all the privileges of the Clearing-House, provided a majority *of the whole number of Associated Banks vote in favor thereof.*

§ 20. A Standing Committee of five officers of Banks shall be elected at every annual meeting, who, acting in accordance with the Clearing House Committee, shall have power, in case of extreme emergency, to suspend any Bank from the privileges of the Clearing House until the pleasure of the Association thereupon shall be ascertained. But no such suspension shall take place unless a majority, at least, of each of these two Committees shall be present at the ordering thereof, nor unless the vote be unanimous. In case of such suspension, the Clearing House Committee shall forthwith call a general meeting of the Association to take the matter into consideration.

§ 21. Any member of the Association may withdraw therefrom at pleasure, first paying its due proportion of all expenses incurred, and signifying its intention to withdraw, to the Clearing House Committee.

§ 22. The expenses of the Clearing House, not including the expense of printing for the several Banks, (which last mentioned expense shall be apportioned equally,) shall be borne and paid by the several Banks belonging to the Association, according to their respective capitals, as follows:

Banks having capitals of less than $500,000, shall pay $100 each annually.

Banks having capitals of less than $1,000,000, and not less than $500,000, shall pay $200 each annually.

Banks having capitals of $1,000,000 and over, shall pay $300 each annually.

And in the same proportion, if more funds become necessary.

§ 23. This Constitution, when agreed to by the Association at any general meeting thereof by a majority of votes, shall be submitted to the respective Boards of Directors of the several Banks herein named as members of the Association, for their adoption. When adopted by a majority of the whole number of Banks, it shall be deemed and taken to be in full force and operation. Adoption shall be signified by the signature of the proper officer of the Bank to two copies hereof, one to be kept by the Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, and the other by the Secretary of the Association. A copy of the vote or resolution of the Board authorizing such signature shall be deposited with the Secretary. Such Bank as shall not adopt this Constitution within two months from the time it is agreed to in general meeting as above mentioned, shall, at the expiration of such two months, cease to be members of the Association, provided the Constitution shall then be in operation.

§ 24. Amendments of this Constitution may be made at any meeting of the Association, by the vote of a majority of all the members thereof, notice of the proposed amendments having been given at a previous meeting.

The Stock Market improved to-day nearly 2 ℔ cent. on the Shares and Bonds of the Erie Road, and the spirit evinced in these, caused prices generally to sympathize to a partial extent. The report made by the special examiners of the Erie Finances and published this morning, was the main cause of the improved disposition to operate in the Stock, and the same feeling extended to the Bonds of 1871 and 1862, and the Incomes—the last rising to 91 ℔ cent. The shares opened at 46, sold up to 47½, and closed at 46½@⅝; Illinois Central Bonds rose to 69½ ℔ cent., and New-York Central sixes were in request, at 87½ ℔ cent—the Stock 90½. There were also several considerable sales of Illinois Central Stock at par, on short option to the buyer. The general market closed steady.

The Mechanics' Bank has declared a half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable on the 1st of November, when the privilege to the present stockholders to subscribe for stock under the Free Banking law will expire. The annual election of Directors for the New-York Central Railroad is to take place on the second Wednesday, 13th day of December next, at Albany. Already the Executive officers are sending out private circulars to the shareholders, soliciting proxies, the same to be filled with the names of Mr. Corning and Mr. Pruyn, the President and Treasurer, for the reason that these gentlemen "were at the former election appointed the proxies of most of the stockholders." If the shareholder, receiving the circular, thinks proper to appoint his own proxy instead of adopting the selection made for him and filled up in pencil, he is nevertheless requested to mail it to Mr. Pruyn, the Treasurer, by whom "it will be delivered to the person appointed." The whole proceeding is a remarkable one, and the wording of the circular and filling in of the proxy, both of which we take leave to copy, will attract special notice. As the able but modest movers of the proposition have kindly afforded sixty days notice to the numerous stockholders, out of Albany, the latter will have abundant opportunity to take it under advisement. And if, in these days of Railway reform, when it would seem about right that executive officers should learn that the roads which they are permitted to have in charge, do not belong to them exclusively—the non-resident proprietors should not find it agreeable to attend the election in person, or convenient to send their own representative, it will not be the fault of the Treasurer if a good and sufficient proxy is not furnished in their stead.

CIRCULAR.

Albany, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1854.

As it is desirable that the Stock held in the New-York Central Railroad Company should, as far as practicable, be represented at every election of Directors, a proxy is herewith sent to you in blank, that you may insert the name of such person as you may think proper, to represent you at the election to be held at the City Hall, in the city of Albany, on the second Wednesday, (the 13th,) of December next. Where no particular preference existed, *Erastus Corning now President, and John V. L. Pruyn, now Treasurer of the* Company, were at the former election, appointed the proxies of most of the shareholders.

If you think proper to appoint a proxy, you can fill up the blanks in the form herewith sent, and on its return to me by mail or otherwise, it will be delivered to the person appointed by you. Respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

Proxy for Election of Directors.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned stockholder in "The New-York Central Railroad Company," hereby appoint Erastus Corning and John V. L. Pruyn, or either of them, true and lawful Attorney and Proxy for —— and in —— name, to vote and act at the next election for Directors of the said Company, appointed to be held at the City Hall, in the city of Albany, on the second Wednesday of December, 1854, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or at whatever other time and place the said election may be held, and in all proceedings which may then be had, as fully in every respect as —— could do, if personally present, with power to appoint a substitute or substitutes in the premises, and at any time to revoke such appointment.

Dated ——, 1854.

The following Exhibit of the business of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company has been sent to the stock and bondholders of the concern, accompanied by a request that they attend a general meeting of all parties, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Beaver-street, to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.:

STATEMENT,

Showing the Amount of Cash and sources from which Received, by the Dauphin & Susquehanna Coal Company, and Cash Expenditures and Commitments, to Sept. 1, 1854:

Capital Stock. RECEIPTS.

43,607 Shares. 10,000 Dauphin Shares for 9,717 acres land			
14,607 Dauphin Shares sold for	$412,905		
16,000 Poqua Shares for 22,084 acres land			
3,000 Poqua shares sold at par	150,000		562,905 00
Bonds.			
6 per cent. $97,000 produce	$73,750 00		
7 per cent. 903,000 produce	771,180 00		
7 per cent. 1,060,000 produce	830,000 00		
$2,060,000 produce			$1,529,930 00
Temporary loans at par	$277,840 00		
Special loan at par	100,000 00		
			377,840 00
Sales of Dauphin lots			836 00
			$2,472,511 00
Railroad receipts	$75,007 52		
Sales of coal	248,512 38		
Rents of houses and lands	9,071 61		
			333,091 51
			$2,805,602 51
Excess of cash payments and commitments over cash receipts, to Sept., 1854,			164,152 25
			$2,969,754 76

EXPENDITURES.

Railroad, shipping basin	$1,519,364 29	
Rolling stock, locomotives and cars	214,622 34	
Mines and improvements	603,273 84	
		$2,337,260 47
Telegraph line to mines		3,673 81
Coupons and interest: $178,627 42 paid; 83,525 14 unpaid	$262,152 56	
Mining expenses	160,200 14	
Repairs account	17,766 59	
Taxes on land and capital	3,790 47	
General expenses	61,161 24	
Railroad running expenses	40,386 11	
Commission account	9,062 91	
		566,519 95
Individual accounts and balances in hands of agents for distribution, not yet distributed to the above accounts		42,300 53
Total		$2,969,754 76

RECAPITULATION OF LIQUIDATED DEBT.

Six per cent. Bonds	$97,000 00
Seven per cent. Bonds	903,000 00
Seven per cent. Bonds	1,060,000 00
Temporary Loan	277,840 00
Special Loan	100,000 00
Floating Debt	164,152 25
Total	$2,601,992 25

After 'Change hour this afternoon, the failure of Gibson, Stockwell & Co., in the General Produce trade, Pearl-street, was *announced. Liabilities not stated. We understand* the house had previously encountered some difficulty in conducting their business.

The earnings of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad for September were:

Passengers and Mails	$158,664 09
Freight and Miscellaneous	77,775 86
Total	$236,439 95
Earnings September, 1853	197,520 99
Increase	$38,918 96

The following is the official Comparative Statement of Receipts from passengers and freight during the month of September, 1853 and 1854:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
1854	$375,391 53	$265,303 75	$640,585 28
1853	371,832 06	217,568 91	588,864 97
Increase	$3,069 47	$47,730 84	$51,790 31

The regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. Draper will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—OCT. 14.

Names of Banks.	Av'ge am't of L'ns&Dis.	Av'ge am't of Specie.	Av'ge am't of Circula'n.	Av'ge am't of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	$4,156,165	$601,664	$290,022	$3,042,358
Atlantic Bank	540,711	30,226	93,830	330,596
Bk. of America	3,745,667	750,236	113,640	2,432,[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	5,353,114	1,022,530	2,575	5,144,071
Bk. Commonwealth	1,393,629	84,313	162,585	972,237
Bk. of New-York	3,114,735	657,133	258,102	2,002,576
Bk. of N. America	1,470,578	93,961	77,053	1,235,727
Bk. of the Republic	2,799,464	282,130	117,737	2,262,636
Bk. St. New-York	3,658,159	652,303	148,624	2,864,692
Bk. of the Union	367,391	11,308	11,087	[illegible]
Bowery Bank	1,083,979	98,150	159,670	825,584
Broadway Bank	1,360,330	116,521	122,057	1,079,[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	154,194	14,259	69,286	109,331
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,463,079	138,175	99,259	664,092
Central Bank	973,955	36,426	90,637	554,936
Chatham Bank	594,578	104,170	131,732	290,541
Chemical Bank	1,117,948	334,324	268,534	991,428
Citizens' Bank	700,936	73,991	173,082	398,343
City Bank	1,713,834	123,377	86,000	1,177,303
Continental Bank	2,708,536	253,501	63,919	1,397,[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	1,189,199	102,296	98,860	825,940
East River Bank	568,333	41,291	112,823	330,294
Eighth-av. Bank	102,930	[illegible]	78,460	30,338
Empire City Bank	471,735	32,963	104,428	233,156
Fulton Bank	1,463,149	129,153	145,968	1,113,614
Greenwich Bank	532,405	34,316	192,979	346,895
Grocers' Bank	639,110	35,536	93,623	332,748
Hanover Bank	1,293,379	106,338	141,324	703,548
Island City Bank	341,599	11,301	101,077	145,073
Irving Bank	896,154	32,948	124,666	481,850
Leather Manuf. Bk.	1,748,949	187,326	201,546	1,079,906
Manhattan Co.	4,450,796	375,234	461,238	3,195,542
Marine Bank	688,209	28,661	98,698	410,459
Market Bank	1,094,251	55,361	160,133	783,730
Mechanics' Bank	3,737,913	521,139	234,000	3,141,328
Mech. Bank'g Ass.	1,058,161	40,177	251,109	670,252
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	612,979	34,125	137,315	384,378
Mercantile Bank	2,300,293	214,235	285,913	1,392,750
Merchants' Bank	3,942,915	1,130,445	220,929	1,873,[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,677,328	214,742	127,059	1,574,145
Metropolitan Bank	3,665,559	483,081	254,680	2,737,[illegible]
Nassau Bank	1,051,001	91,481	169,633	637,[illegible]
National Bank	1,549,888	104,331	174,307	1,099,[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	441,545	24,663	105,311	123,326
N. Y. Exch. Bank	773,348	37,333	106,230	380,[illegible]
North River Bank	1,137,071	38,449	219,751	673,188
Ocean Bank	1,316,413	35,279	95,097	778,915
Oriental Bank	586,239	29,533	94,031	330,[illegible]
Pacific Bank	853,309	49,338	193,339	389,089
People's Bank	917,065	28,790	133,468	637,392
Phenix Bank	2,274,039	344,243	160,568	1,655,718
St. Nicholas Bank	649,636	32,601	85,941	365,376
Seventh Ward Bank	1,092,483	138,462	163,336	682,767
Shoe & Leather Bk.	773,971	32,690	112,070	488,425
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,294,385	65,377	251,539	673,585
Union Bank	2,187,542	364,971	247,907	1,791,526

FOOTINGS.

Loans	$88,618,236	Circulation	$8,534,106
Specie	11,120,977	Deposits	69,141,327

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

Banks.	Specie Oct. 9.	Specie Oct. 2.	[illegible] Oct. 9.	[illegible] Oct. 2.
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Traders'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk of New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Increase	[illegible]	Decrease	[illegible]

CASH LIABILITIES.

Banks.	Circulation Oct. 9.	Circulation Oct. 2.	Deposits Oct. 9.	Deposits Oct. 2.
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech & Traders'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'k of N' Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Increase	[illegible]	Increase	[illegible]

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite as compared with last week:

	Oct. 9.	Oct. 2.
Bank of Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$1,[illegible]	$1,[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Monday, Oct. 16.

Sales were made of Western Corn, afloat, at 75½c @77c. The sales of Barley amounted to [illegible] bushels at $1 10@$1 25 for two rowed, and $1 [illegible] $1 25 for four rowed.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

Baltimore, Monday, Oct. 16.

Twenty-one hundred head of Beef Cattle were offered at the Cattle Market to-day. Eleven hundred were driven eastward, and the remainder sold at prices ranging from $2 50@$3 87½c. on the hoof. Hogs were in fair supply, and sales were made at $4[illegible] ℔ cwt.

Sailing of Ocean Steamers.

Steamers.	Leave.	For.	Days.
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 7
Washington	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 11
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Oct. 17
Crescent City	New-York	Havana & N. O.	Oct. 17
Canada	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 18
Conway	New-York	St. Thomas	Oct. 18
North Star	New-York	Aspinwall	Oct. 20
Mexico	New-York	New-Orleans	Oct. 21
Union	New-York	Havre	Oct. 21
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Cahawba	New-York	Hav. & N. O.	Oct. 25
Northern Light	New-York	San Juan	Oct. 25
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Indiana	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 31
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 1
Washington	New-York	Bremen, &c.	Nov. 4

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Baltic, from Liverpool—Daniel Blake, Bernard Soulie, Maurice White, Paul Anderson, Jas. Todd, Rev. B. R. L. Taylor and lady, Mr. and Mrs. John Gibson, 4 children and servant, Miss Chamberlain, Nath'l Dougherty, Geo. Rhea, A. W. Griswold, S. H. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. McBlaston, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Beck and servant, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Goodman, James S. Andrews, Geo. H. Mumford, H. P. Major, E. W. Bodman, Dr. Isaac Crawcour, J. F. Tainter, J. C. Procter, Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon, 2 children and servant, Theodore Gordon, Miss Beckley, Nunez Greenfield, Lewis Benshaw, David B. Tennant, Henry Bruner, Dr. and Mrs. G. S. Bedford, Dr. H. M. Bedford, Jr., G. S. Bedford, Jr., H. W. Montgomery, Albert Winterhoff, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. L. Lyman, Miss Lyman, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. G. T. Bedell, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Halsted, Mr. G. Schlater, Dr. J. H. Douglass, John Tabb, Dr. J. Prescott Tabb, Philip Tabb, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Thompson, child and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. Wiesenhausen, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lindsay, Dr. G. M. Weister, Thos. Middleton, John Holmes, Miss Martha Holmes, A. H. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Muningsall, John Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Power and child, Miss Goodiff, Jose Lopez, Miss H. W. Richter, George Keil, Philip Hart, Miss Adeline Coutes, Madame Potteur, Mlle. Bernard, Mrs. Louisa Smith and 3 children, Wm. T. Ford, George Quintal, Mrs. Franklin Hallett, child and servant, Charles Strecker, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Bruen, 2 children and servant, Andrew J. Barry, J. F. Laplatine, Chas. E. Brown, Arthur L. Robertson, John Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. John V. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Sturzenegger, Patrick Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Wheaton, Oscar Dolde, James Schlender, Joachim Mathé, John R. Canon, Wm. Lewis, Devin Boorman, Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Bell, Miss Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Cashman, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Newcomb, Miss Bryant, Gosh, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Coddington, Miss Coddington, Charles Weaver, Millard Adams and servant, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. J. Phillips Phoenix, Misses Harriet and Ann Phoenix, Phillips Phoenix, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Turnbull, 3 children and servant, Miss Hecht, Miss Cooke, Thos. D. Louther, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Wynne, 3 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Gaylord, T. G. Gaylord, Jr., H. P. Cornell, H. L. Street, and Mrs. Gaspar Farley, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Rives, 3 children and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis [illegible] and Mrs. J. Ellis Conan, Miss Sophia [illegible] ... A. B. Ocea, A. Ogden Butler, James Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Butler, Misses Emily ... Wm. Wiggington, Mrs. Wiggington, Miss [illegible], Miss Mary Brown, Messrs. Daniel and J. R. Marvin, Miss Healy, A. W. Gair, A. C. Lippett, Henry B. Cromwell, Jas. F. Stevens, E. Winter Davis, Oscar Van Lennep and servant, E. Lesal, T. G. Schoenburg, Rev. E. L. Magoon, L. C. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Haight, 3 children and 3 servants, Miss Caroline Nevins, Dr. and Mrs. Chadhouse, Isaac L. Hill, Wm. Laake, Jos. Stiles, Thos. Appleton, Mrs. Sarah Pallard, Mr. and Mrs. Sam. M. Nell—Total 229.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—M. G. Valentine, Jr., A. Gladman, Mrs. Maria Gladman, Dr. N. R. James, Mrs. A. Cheevers, Alexander Everett, Arthur Spear, Thos. Shaller, Jr., 2 children and servant, Saml. B. Ferris, P. C. Gray, Edmund P. Gallagher, J. Devereux, W. C. Godfrey, lady and 2 children, J. L. Jones, Jos. M. Tuttle, Edward M. Rich, J. J. Faulkner, Chas. R. Linbeck, B. F. Alexander, John D. Butler, Jas. B. Lawler, Dani. D. Sharpe, Thos. C. McCladdin, Mrs. L. B. Linebeck and daughter, Mrs. L. Parson and daughter, Geo. T. Balentine, Mrs. F. C. Palmer and 2 children, Mrs. S. S. Smith, H. M. O. Riley, and 21 in the steerage.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—R. N. Cubbedge, Mrs. J. B. Read, J. Sturtevant, and 7 in the steerage.

In packet ship Ocean Queen, from London and Portsmouth—Mr. Davis, lady and 4 children, Miss Davis, Mr. Le Jemise and lady, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Hanna and child, Mrs. Steiner and child, Mr. Collins and lady, Mr. Paine and 2 children, Mr. Cozzens, 3 children and servant, Messrs. Engelbert, Kenrich Grass, De Sota, Conastan.

In clipper ship Morning Light, from Callao—Capt. Peer, of Gloucester.

In brig Chatsworth, from Para—J. Brown, R. D. Green, J. P. Ward.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 19 | Sun sets..... 5 17 | Moon rises..... 1 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 5 56 | Gov. Island. 5 56 | Hell Gate..... 7 27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK....MONDAY, OCT. 16.

Cleared.

Steamship Hansa, Geerken, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Ships Andover, Berry, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Son; Leila, Stafford, Baltimore, Hicks & Bell; Great Western, Furber, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall; F. B. Cutting, Rockwell, Antwerp, Post & Ryerson.

Barks C. B. Hamilton, Means, Portland, Russell & Vining; Wm. Larrabee, Gilkey, Darien, R. P. Buck & Co.; William Gray, Attakapas, White & Duncan.

Brigs Brodrene Clausen, (Norw.,) Cloodelhost, Cadiz, W. F. Schmidt & Co.; Xenophon, Doorhees, Boston, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Masonic, Henchman, St. Johns, N. F., J. S. Dealy; Guardian, (Sard.,) Barsoni, Tarragona, Le Gretti & Leoni; Sutton, Conner, Nuevitas, Ynnaga & Brulain.

Schrs. Bergen, Meges, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; C. Waterbury, Cook, Franklin, Johnson & Slaght; Statesman, Wicks, Alexandria, Abbott, Dodge & Co.; R. R. Hawkins, Griffin, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; W. B. Jenkins, Dickinson, Newbern, Van Brunt & Slaght; Athos, Beaveland, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Adele, Applegate, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; Sarah Bruen, Pierson, Georgetown, Dollner & Potter; Commerce, (Fr.,) Avenel, St. Pierre, H. A. Suan; New-York, Adkins, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Ann, Marston, St. Kitts, Metcalf & Lovejoy; Stamboul, Washington, Indianola, W. H. Brownell & Co.; Lilly, Jones, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Mary Jane, Mott, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Elizabeth Segon, York, Providence, J. H. Havens; Sarah Maria, Jones, Havana, Thos. Gilmartin; Mary Clark, Fasrup, Curacoa, Duvall & Co.

Propeller Oneida, Stackhouse, Phila., J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool Oct. 4, 9:30 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins. Experienced heavy westerly winds during the passage.

Steamship Florida, Woodhull, Savannah with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Left Savannah on the 12th, at 1½ P. M.; Saturday, 14th, at 10½ A. M., 35 miles S. W. from Cape Lookout shoals, exchanged signals with steamship Knoxville, hence for Savannah; Sunday, 15th, at 12:30 P. M., lat. 37 24, lon. 74 28 exchanged signals with steamship Southerner, hence for Charleston. During the latter part of the voyage, the Florida has encountered strong north westerly winds, with a heavy sea on.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants. 15th inst., at 11½ A. M., off Matompkin, passed steamship Jamestown hence for Norfolk.

Ship Morning Light, (clipper, of Boston,) Knight, Callao 84 ds., with guano to Barreda, Bros., of Baltimore, and T. W. Riley, of New-York vessel to J. O. Baker. Oct. 14, lat. 38 56, lon. 73 17, spoke bark Chieftain, (of Freeport,) from Attakapas for New-York, (since arr.) The M. L. has been 51 ds. from Cape Horn, 28 ds. from the Equator, and has been within 300 miles of New-York the last 7 ds.

Ship Enterprise, (packet,) Waite, Liverpool Sept. 9, with mdse. and 295 passengers to Taylor & Ritch. 8th inst., passed within 40 miles of Cape Race, to southward—saw no vestige of the Arctic or boats. The E. anchored on the Bar on the night of the 15th inst.

Ship Humphrey Purington, (of Baltimore,) Givens, Bremen Sept. 1, with mdse. and 225 passengers to C. J. Beckstel, vessel to J. O. Ward. Oct. 1, lat. 45 30, lon. 48, passed several large icebergs.

Ship Ocean Queen, (packet,) Griswold, London and Portsmouth, 38 ds., with mdse. and 300 passengers to Griswold, Morgan & Wiley.

Brig Chatsworth, Brown, Para Sept. 19, with India-rubber to J. Bishop & Co. Spoke in the river, schr. Harriet Neal, from Boston, bound up. Died on the passage, G. W. Gilby, first mate of the C.

Brig Abrasia, Stevens, Cape Haytien, (St. Domingo,) 17 ds., with coffee to A. Oakesmith. The A. was ashore on the Fort Bank, but was got off without receiving any damage, and towed up to the City by steamboat Wave.

Schr. Belle Isle (Br.), Reed, Halifax 5 ds., with fish to Lewis Brown & Co.

Schr. Superb, Hawkins, New-Bedford, with oil, for Bristol.

Schr. Emily, Munkin, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Freeman.

SAILED—Steamship Isabel, Rollins, for Havana; ship Calhoun, Truman, for Liverpool.

BELOW—1 ship.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Memoranda.

Returned.—The steamship Alabama, Schenck, hence for Savannah, returned to port this morning, having sprung a leak in one of her boilers. She will call again to-day or tomorrow.

By Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Oct. 14—Arr., ship Adams, Wescott, and May Queen, Sheffield, New-York; Rosinnia, Mating, and Mataro, Goodrich, Boston; Revenue, Robinson, Bath; Elvira Owen, Alexander, Philadelphia; bark C. W. Poultney, Conant, do.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 11, lat. 38 34, lon. 73 23, was passed ship Esmeralda, steering S. E.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, Sept. 18, brigs Augusta, (Ham.,) disg.; Lindisfarn (Br.) in quarantine; bark Pruneau, (Br.,) do. Sld. brig G. Spear for New-Haven; Waterwitch, for Salem.

At Cape Haytien, Sept. 30, brig Milton, for New-York—the only Am. vessel in port.